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R E P O R T

FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE

Jamaica

Honourable House of Assembly,

Appointed to Inquire into the

STATE OF THE COLONY,

A S T O

TRADE, NAVIGATION, and CULTURE,

&c. &c. &c.

Since the Report made to the House, on the 23d of
November, 1792.

Published by Order of the House.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Dominica, 22^o die Decembris, 1799.

ORDERED, That 500 Copies of the Report, made to the House on Friday last, from the Committee appointed "to inquire into the state of the Colony, as to trade, navigation, and culture, since the report made to the late General Assembly, on the 23^d of November, 1792; to inquire into the steps that have been taken in the British Parliament, either to abolish the Slave-Trade, or to limit the same; and to state to the House, how far such measures may contribute to the internal safety of the Colony; to inquire into its situation with regard to Foreign Colonies, and to report their opinion thereon; to inquire into the state of the Public Revenues, and to report their opinion how far the Colony is able to continue the same grants of money, and to fulfil its engagements with the British Government," be printed by the Printer to this House, for the use of the Members of both branches of the Legislature of this Island, and also for distribution in the respective Parishes.

By the House,

JAMES LEWIS.

Clerk of the Assembly.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Veneris, 20^o die Decembris, 1799.

MR. Cuthbert, from the committee, appointed to inquire into the state of the colony, as to trade, navigation, and culture, since the report made to the late general assembly, on the 23d of November, 1792; to inquire into the steps that have been taken in the British parliament, either to abolish the slave-trade, or to limit the same; and to state to the house, how far such measures may contribute to the internal safety of the colony; to inquire into its situation, with regard to foreign colonies, and to report their opinion thereon; to inquire into the state of the public revenues, and to report their opinion how far the colony is able to continue the same grants of money, and to fulfil its engagements with the British government, reported,

That, in obedience to the order of the house, the committee proceeded to take into their most serious consideration, the several important objects on which they are directed to report their opinion; and, following up these in the order stated in the resolution, they have considered, in the first place, the trade of this colony: In order the better to enable them to report on this object, they have obtained from the naval office, an account of the exports of colonial produce, in the years 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, and 1799; the results of which are annexed in the appendix, and will shew, at one view, the increase of sugar, coffee, and all the other articles, the growth of the colony.

That it will be observed therefrom, that the quantity of sugar exported, from the 30th of September, 1798, to the 30th September, 1799, amounts, to all parts of the world, to 101,457 hogheads, 13,538 tierces, 1321 barrels; the exports of the same article, from the 30th of September, 1790, to the 30th of September, 1791, as appears by the report made to the house on the 23d of November, 1792, was 85,447 hogheads, 8037 tierces, 1718 barrels; the increase then, of the crop 1799, beyond that of the year 1791, is 16,010 hogheads, 5501 tierces, and a decrease of 397 barrels: There is also stated in the appendix, an account of the export of coffee, in each year respectively, from 1793 to 1799, by which will be seen the rapid increase of the culture of that article; the quantity exported in the year 1791, was 2,299,874 pounds; in the year 1799, it amounted to 11,745,424 pounds; the accounts of the other articles of export, the growth of the island, taken from the returns of the naval

officer, are also fully stated, and to which the committee beg leave to refer: From these it will be seen, that the quantity of sugar exported to Ireland, from the 30th of September, 1798, to the 30th of September, 1799, was 1752 hogshheads, 210 tierces, and 190 barrels; to the British plantations in America, 345 hogshheads, 68 tierces, and 177 barrels; to the United States, 3743 hogshheads, 920 tierces, and 172 barrels. The committee deem it necessary, on this occasion, to state to the house that, in their opinion, considerably more than nine-tenths of the produce of sugar exported from this island, has been on account of the proprietors and growers of that article; because it is evident that the latter suffer, or gain, by the fluctuations of the prices in the British markets, and the unavoidable heavy losses incurred by them, arising from the increase of duties, and the diminution of the drawbacks of such duties, on exportation to foreign countries. In the appendix will be found, a state of the several additional duties, laid on since 1792, in Great-Britain, and the deductions made from the drawbacks: With respect to the latter, the committee observe, with great concern, that his majesty's ministers have taken away the right which the West-India colonists always considered they were entitled to, in consequence of the export of their produce being chiefly confined to Great-Britain, by the operations of the acts of trade; *viz.* A full return of the duties, paid on importation, when the produce was exported to foreign countries: It is to be observed, that on every occasion of raising the duties on sugar in Britain, this right was held out, as an advantage to counterbalance the weight of such duties, by affording an opportunity for exporting to foreign countries, the surplus beyond the home consumption, in such manner as to give, in foreign markets, equal advantages to the exporters of British produce, as neutral countries enjoyed in the same markets; and, until the ruinous and impolitic system, adopted since the commencement of the present war, of reducing the drawbacks, the most beneficial effects accrued to the British grower, whenever an increase of importation, far exceeding the home consumption, occurred; thereby affording encouragement to the export, whenever the prices in the British markets suffered any considerable depression.

That it appears to the committee, that representations were made to his majesty's ministers, in which were strongly stated the injustice, as well as the impolicy, of the measure adopted for reducing the drawbacks on exportation; and, in these representations, were foretold the evil consequences which have already so fatally ensued therefrom; nor does the committee consider, that the minister's having abandoned, for a limited time, the reduction of the drawbacks, and the further advantages given to the importer, of warehousing sugar on importation, instead of paying the duty on entry, as formerly, will compensate for the great losses already incurred by the preceding unjust and impolitic measures; more especially as the exporter will not be entitled to the benefit of the drawback, when the average price of sugar in the British market shall exceed 70s. including the duty: On the most moderate computation, the gross charges on importation, on 1 cwt. of sugar, including duty, exceed 44s. 5d. which leaves no more neat proceeds to the importer, when sold at 70s. than 25s. 7d.; but, in proportion as the price falls below that rate, so is the loss to the importer: The last prices quoted, and the accounts received

derived from various parts of Great-Britain, state the markets for ordinary sugars, to be as low as from 52s. to 60s.; when the expences come to be deducted from such prices, very little indeed will remain to the importer; nor is it possible for the planters in this country, to defray the contingent expences of carrying on their estates, while the neat proceeds of their produce at the British market are so miserably diminished.

That, in 1791, the charges on the sales of sugars, including the English and Irish supplies, the insurances out and home, with duties, &c. amounted, on each hundred weight of sugar, to 26s. 5d.; at which time, the minister fixed a maximum when the drawback on exportation was to cease, at 60s. *per cwt.* duty not included.

That, in 1799, the minister has thought fit to fix the maximum at 70s. duty included; which duty alone (with the additional 8d. not to be drawn back, and 1s. 10d. convoy duty inwards) amounts to 22s. 6d. *per hundred*; so that, whilst our charges have increased about 150 *per cent.* upon the charges of 1791, the maximum has been reduced, and there is no more left to the planter, than 25s. 7d. to pay for making his sugar, supplying his estate with negroes, cattle, mules, lumber, English and Irish supplies, and for paying taxes, and the interest on his capital.

That the committee beg leave to state, from the most authentic information, that the quantity of sugar imported into Hamburgh, from the French and Spanish, as well as neutral colonies, and from the East-Indies in neutral bottoms, owing to the encouragement given by the reduction of the drawbacks in Great-Britain, did, in the last and in the present year, far exceed the quantity imported into the same city, from all the British colonies; and, to this chiefly is to be attributed, a great depression in the prices of that article, in the only great mart for the sale thereof for foreign consumption, which occasioned the great stagnation in the exports from Britain; thereby leaving a most astonishing quantity, in the British markets, according to the last advices from thence: The committee think it needless to enlarge on this subject, because his majesty's ministers appear to be convinced, from experience, of the impolicy and ruinous effects of their former measures.

That it has often been urged, in reasoning on the expediency of increasing the duties on sugar, and reducing the drawbacks on the exportation thereof, that the high prices in the British markets warranted such an increase and diminution, by protecting the importers from suffering thereby, and that the duties fell on the consumers solely: But when, to the heavy duties, the great rise in freights and insurances is added, and the rapid and continued increase of colonial taxes, in the price of negroes from Africa, of cattle and mules, of hired labour, of provisions of every description, of lumber, and in short of every article necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants of the West-Indies; and for enabling them to carry on their plantations, are fairly considered, it will be found, that the balance that has remained to the growers, from the supposed high prices in the British market, is not so much as it usually was in the years of peace, when the prices in the same markets were much lower: To prove that this is the case, the committee have stated, from the best information they have been

been able to obtain, the progressive rise in all the articles before enumerated, since the 21st of November, 1792; to the statement of which they beg leave to refer.

That the effects of the present war caused so great an increase in the expences incident to British vessels, fitted out and employed in the intercourse between the British colonies, and the United States of America (from which latter, the former derive all the lumber required for building in most parts of the island, and for the packages of their produce, and a very great proportion of the articles of provision for the subsistence of the inhabitants), that it was impossible for the owners of such vessels to support so ruinous a trade: The British government, in consideration of this circumstance, and the distresses to which the colonies must necessarily be subjected, if they should be deprived of the necessaries which this intercourse afforded, did, in the year 1794, permit the importation into the British colonies, of all articles the growth of the American States, in American bottoms; this salutary measure has not been attended with all the good effects expected to result therefrom, owing chiefly to the depredations committed by the French cruizers on the American commerce, and the numerous captures of their ships employed in the intercourse with the West-India Islands; were it not, however, for this intercourse, cramped as it has been by the piracies of the enemy, this country must have been reduced to the greatest distresses: Besides the advantages derived from the supply of articles, essentially necessary for the very existence of the colony, and for carrying on its plantations, a further considerable advantage has accrued, by the quantity of rum exported to the American States; which, from the 30th of September, 1798, to the 30th of September, 1799, is 10,510 puncheons, and 129 casks; which was taken chiefly in return for the articles so imported in American vessels.

That the committee observe with concern, that the exportation of commodities, the growth of this colony, in American bottoms, is to be confined to the articles of rum and melasses only, after the 31st instant, under the express directions of his majesty's ministers. This circumstance will be severely felt, as the value of sugar, coffee, and other articles, hitherto permitted to be exported in such bottoms, must be replaced in bullion, to pay for the cargoes imported. And, when it is considered, that the only source from which specie is obtained in this country, is the commerce carried on with the Spanish colonies, which, as far as relates to Spain, is contraband and unlawful, the difficulty to find a substitute for the value of sugar, coffee, and other articles, so heretofore exported, to pay for the cargoes imported, must appear great in every point of view; and which the committee beg leave to offer for the serious consideration of the house; and they further beg leave to observe, that it is a very common practice, among the importers of American cargoes, in American bottoms, to carry the specie they receive in payment in this country, to be laid out in the purchases of the produce of St. Domingo, and by that means affording to our inveterate enemies, the very means of such warlike operations, as they may think proper to plan against us.

That, from the return presented to the house from the naval office, the committee have

have prepared a statement of the various articles of provisions imported into this island, from Great-Britain and Ireland, from the 30th of September, 1798, to the 30th of September, 1799, which is inserted in the appendix, and which will shew, in one point of view, the immense advantages derived from this colony to the commerce and navigation of Great-Britain: There is also a statement of the articles of the growth of the American States, within the same period; which last will clearly shew the impossibility of supplying many of the most important articles, required for the subsistence of the inhabitants of all descriptions, for buildings, and in manufacturing of our staples, if the intercourse now carried on with the American States should be interrupted: And the committee beg leave to submit to the house, that the circumstance of confining the exportation, in the manner directed, must, in their opinion, greatly discourage this trade, and thereby cause a considerable further rise in the prices of the articles imported from the American States.

That it is very important, in the opinion of the committee, to state to the house the disadvantages experienced by the planters of this country, in the article of rum, which has fallen in price in the British markets, within this last year, full two-fifths; evidently owing to there having been scarcely any purchases thereof made by the British government, for the use of the navy, and army; which, in former years, caused an extraordinary increase in the consumption of that article in Great-Britain. The navy and army, for some time past, have been chiefly supplied with the article of spirits, by foreign brandies, and corn spirits, imported from Hamburgh: It appears, from a statement of the returns made by the naval officer, that rum forms a very considerable article in the exportation from this island, by far the greater part of which has been sold in the country, affording to the planters a very considerable source in money, wherewith to pay island contingencies, the diminution of which, by the great fall in the price, has of late been very severely felt; and, unless the British government shall again resort to the purchases of this article, as heretofore, the committee apprehend, that the prices thereof may fall still lower.

That the foreign trade carried on in this island, under the authority of the free-port act, in foreign vessels, in peaceable times, afforded very considerable advantages, particularly by the importation of cattle and mules; the interruption of which, occasioned chiefly by the war with Spain, has been the cause of a very great rise in the prices, by which the article of fresh beef has risen to more than double what it formerly was: The same rise has taken place in the price of mules, which are essentially necessary for the carrying on plantations. In consequence of the representations made from this country to his majesty, he was graciously pleased to suspend the operations of war, so far as related to Spaniards, that have been and are induced to trade with us, under the authority and protection of the before-mentioned law, in their own bottoms: For the encouragement and protection of this trade, the commander in chief, by direction from the British government, grants certain certificates, or passports, to Spaniards, under which, they for some time arrived in considerable numbers, in the several free-ports of this island; but this trade was chiefly confined to the importation of bullion, cochineal, indigo, cotton, and drugs,

and the exportation of manufactures imported from Great-Britain, for supplying the Spanish colonies: From this commerce, many great advantages have flowed to Great-Britain, and this colony has also been benefited thereby, chiefly from the importation of the specie requisite for the ordinary circulation. The Spaniards have imported no considerable number of cattle or mules, since the late protection afforded them, to trade with this island as before stated. The committee have been informed, from good authority, that this trade has of late considerably declined, owing to the directions given by the court of Spain, to use every means for its prevention; and also very materially, by the interruption it has suffered from British cruisers, whose practice it has too often been, to detain and bring in the vessels employed in carrying it on, on very slight grounds.

That the committee have now, to the best of their abilities, stated to the house, in compliance with its direction, all that has occurred to them to be necessary, to shew the state of the trade of the colony: They have not, indeed, entered into the detail of the advantages derived from this island to the commerce and manufactures of Great-Britain; from the importation of all the articles, not hitherto enumerated, required for the consumption of the island, and for carrying on its plantations and other settlements, brought directly from Great-Britain and Ireland, in British and Irish shipping: The amount of these advantages to the mother country, is almost incalculable.

That, in respect to the navigation of the island, the committee beg leave to refer to a statement of the tonnage employed in its trade, distinguishing British and foreign: This statement is made from the returns sent to them, from the several custom-houses, beginning with the year 1793, and continuing each following year respectively, down to the present: On this object, they deem it not necessary to make any other observation, than to shew the advantage to the mother country, from the extent of the navigation employed in carrying on the trade of this important colony. Owing to the extended commerce of the British empire, since the commencement of the present war, to all parts of the world; to the number of ships employed by government in the operations of war, as transports and store-ships, and also to the very great rise of the prices of every article used in ship-building, in Great-Britain and Ireland, and to the very advanced wages, paid to artificers and seamen, this colony has suffered very great inconvenience and loss, from the want of a sufficient number of ships for carrying their produce to the British and Irish markets: The committee beg leave, in this place, to state the disadvantages to this country, by being obliged to pay convoy duties; which impositions are port-charges on our imports and our produce, which it is neither wise nor politic to lay, over and above the very increased duties paid on importation of the latter: No part of this port-charge is drawn back on exportation, nor has this island, in the opinion of the committee, derived any equivalent to counterbalance this imposition. The convoys outwards and homewards have not been more regular, nor much more frequent, since these duties were imposed, than they were before.

That the committee now proceed to the object of culture, since the report made to
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the late general assembly, the 23d of November, 1792: Although they have directed their inquiries in this respect, to the best sources from whence information can be obtained, they are sorry to state, that they have not received those returns, from many of the parishes of the island, which they have repeatedly requested might be sent: They have, however, made a statement, from the accounts they have received from some of the parishes, of the number of new sugar settlements since 1792, and also the number of coffee plantations therein, together with the extent of land, the number of negroes employed, and the quantity of acres actually planted in coffee; in which statement is expressed, whether the several proprietors of these plantations are present or absent from the island.

That the committee cannot too strongly impress on the house, the propriety of granting every encouragement, in the power of the legislature, to the advancement of the culture of this very valuable staple: They beg leave to observe, that, ever and above the advantages that must flow to the general commerce and revenue of the island, from the progressive value of the exports of this article, the population in the interior parts of the country, in which the plantations are situated, tends highly to the internal as well as the external security of the colony: Nothing certainly can be more evident, than that the settling the interior with industrious persons, and thereby opening roads of communication in many situations, which have hitherto, in a great measure, been deemed inaccessible, must contribute in the greatest degree to this security: Another great advantage, that must flow from such communications being effected, is the settlement of large tracts of country situated in the interior, now covered with woods, but which are admirably calculated for pens, for the rearing of horses, cattle, and mules, an increase of which must diminish the price, and thereby very greatly benefit the island in general: Cattle and mules are absolutely necessary for every purpose of colonial settlements, as well as for carriage from one part of the island to another; and it is from breeding, raising, and fattening, a great number of cattle, that the inhabitants, as well as the navy stationed, and the army quartered, in the island, derive a considerable part of their sustenance: It is with the greatest concern, that the committee have to state to the house apprehensions, founded on good authority from Britain, that some of his majesty's ministers, in order the more effectually to carry into execution, plans which they have suggested as necessary, in their opinion, to be adopted for the security and protection of this colony, have it in contemplation, by an act of the British legislature, to resume all patents for land granted, not already settled: This measure, it is incumbent on the good people of Jamaica to resist, by all possible lawful means, since it would strike at the very existence of property, acquired under the authority of proclamations, of many acts of parliament, and our own laws, and also from the valuable considerations paid for them in quit-rents to the crown.

That the invasion or violation of the right of private property, by measures of government, in all countries where attempted, have loosened the bands of social order: Should the parliament of Great-Britain proceed in any such measure, it will be a direct violation of those rights we are entitled to as British subjects, and would at
once

once annihilate that constitution, inherent to the inhabitants, of legislating for themselves in all matters relating to internal concerns, and which they have enjoyed for upwards of a century: This principle, although not publicly recognised by an act of the British parliament, has nevertheless been deemed, by all wise and just characters in Great-Britain, to exist in full force, and that parliament has no right to infringe or abridge it, by enacting any law for our internal regulation.

That it appears to the committee, by authentic information received from Great-Britain, that it is the intention of the chancellor of the exchequer, by the authority of the British parliament, to prevent the extension of the cultivation of this colony, by new settlements; and, indeed, this seems to be the chief feature of the notice he gave in the house of commons, for effecting the gradual and complete abolition of the slave-trade, by rendering the further importation of African negroes into the colonies, of less necessity: In his calculation however on this subject, he has totally overlooked the important consideration, with respect to plantations already settled, not having a sufficient number of labourers now on them, to make them productive in any proportion to their capability; which is a fact too notorious to be controverted: And his declaration, in the notice given of the measure he meant to introduce into parliament, the following session, that the further increase of negro population, in this colony, would prove highly dangerous to the white inhabitants, from the inequality of the numbers is, in the opinion of the committee, erroneous in the extreme: Nothing can so greatly contribute to the increase of white population, and that too of the description likely to be most useful for our security, as the encouragement of small settlers in the interior: The observation on this subject, contained in the very able report made to the house, the 23d of November, 1792, cannot be too often repeated, and the increase of small settlements made, almost exclusively, by persons who have been overseers, tradesmen, and book-keepers, since that period, clearly shews, how far the encouragement to such settlers has tended to the population of the country.

That, should the prospects which have hitherto been held out to people of this description, of acquiring property in land and negroes, be taken away, or in any considerable degree checked, no persons will adventure to this country, in which any confidence can be placed, to be employed on plantations as overseers, tradesmen, and book-keepers; without which, it is impossible to carry on plantations to any extent: The island would then be reduced to the necessity of employing low and worthless persons in these situations, from whose conduct no good could be expected, but the very contrary would be the case; in a very few years we should be reduced, in the most useful white population required for agricultural purposes, in a very alarming degree: Such would be the effect, should the erroneous ideas of the chancellor of the exchequer, with respect to preventing new settlements, and the abolition of the slave-trade, be realized. The committee beg leave to state on this subject, that the island of Jamaica is very differently circumstanced to almost all other British West-India islands; which, being circumscribed in land, cannot admit of further extension in settlements, and have long since been possessed of a sufficient number of labourers for carrying on their plantations.

That

That it appears, from the books of the commissioners of public accounts, that there are in this island, 2,176,080 acres assessed to pay the land-tax and quit-rents; of which quantity, a proportion of not less than one half, may be estimated not to be in actual culture, but affording an ample field, not only for the improvement and extension of settlements in the interior, already begun, but also for numerous new settlements: To prove this in a clear manner, the committee beg leave, in this place, to shew, from the statement of coffee settlements in the appendix, the great disproportion in the whole quantity of land composing them, with the quantity in actual cultivation, which, taken in an aggregate point, is as follows: Number of plantations, 348; total quantities of lands, 128,346; land in actual cultivation in coffee, 15,343½; and land in provisions, which last the committee estimate at one half of the quantity in coffee. Another material observation hereto be made, is the very small proportion of the proprietors of these interior settlements, that are absentees; which, by the statement before referred to, is shewn to be, out of the whole number of settlements, that only 33 are absent. The advantages that would unavoidably flow from the extension and culture of such settlements, both to the population and the productive property of the country, as well as to the navigation, commerce, and manufactures of Great-Britain, are too evident to require any argument in favour of the encouragement, that ought to be held out by the Legislature for their support: Should the British Government proceed in their threatened measures, it must appear to the whole world, that the inhabitants and proprietors of this country will be made the objects of the most pointed political oppression; on their parts, not only totally unmerited, but on the contrary they have, at least equally with any other description of his majesty's subjects, on all occasions, evinced their loyalty to the sovereign, and their attachment to the mother country.

That the committee beg leave to observe, that the strong measure adopted in the sessions of 1797, and carried into effect in the last session, of paying and subsisting two thousand men for the defence of the island, at its sole expence, is intended to increase the internal population by settling these men, and granting them small portions of land, after the expiration of the term of their military engagements: This forms one of the most advantageous features of a measure sanctioned by royal approbation, and that of the king's ministers; how it is to be effected, should the policy of the British Government, with respect to preventing further extension of settlements in the interior, be pursued, the committee leave to the house to judge.

That the committee now proceed to state to the house, their observations and opinions with respect to the steps that have been taken in the British Parliament, since the report made in the sessions in 1792, either to abolish the slave-trade, or to limit the same, and how far such measures may contribute to the internal safety of the colony: Here they deem it necessary to insert briefly, the measures introduced into parliament on that subject; viz.

26th February, 1793. Mr. Wilberforce moved, that the house should, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider the circumstances

of the African trade; which was opposed by sir William Young, who moved an amendment, "that this day six months" be inserted in the place of "*Thursday next*," which was carried, 61 to 53.

24th May, 1793. Mr. Wilberforce submitted two motions to the house of commons; one for abolishing the trade for supplying foreign territories with slaves, which he carried by a majority of 7: The other, for limiting and regulating the importation of slaves into the British colonies, for a time to be limited, he lost by a majority of 10.

8th February, 1794. Mr. Wilberforce moved for leave to bring in a bill, for preventing the supply of foreign territories with slaves from the coast of Africa, in British vessels; which was carried by a majority of 23.

5th May, 1794. Lord Grenville moved the house of lords, to postpone the second reading of the bill, to prevent the supplying foreigners with slaves, to the 1st of September; which was carried.

28th February, 1795. Mr. Wilberforce moved for leave to bring in a bill, for an abolition of the African slave-trade, at a time to be limited; which was put off for six months, by a majority of 17.

3d March, 1796. A bill for abolishing the slave-trade was read a second time: Majority 64 to 31.

5th May, 1796. This bill was rejected.

6th April, 1797. Mr. Charles Ellis made a motion respecting the slave-trade, and the negroes in the West-India colonies; which was taken into consideration by the house of assembly, on the 21st of December, in that year.

15th May, 1797. Mr. Wilberforce moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the slave-trade, which was negatived, *noes* 82, to 74.

2d April, 1798. Mr. Wilberforce made a motion for abolishing the slave-trade, at a time to be limited, which was negatived; *noes* 87, against 82.

8th June, 1798. Slave carrying bill is past, in the same form it was in the preceding year.

1st March, 1799. Mr. Wilberforce moved the commons for abolishing the slave-trade, at a time to be limited; which was negatived; *ayes*, 54; *noes*, 84.

June, 1799. A bill passed the commons, for prohibiting the slave-trade, on the coast of Africa, within certain limits (Mr. Thornton's bill).

5th July, 1799. The house of lords reject Mr. Thornton's bill; *ayes*, 32; *noes*, 25; proxies on each side, 36.

10th July, 1799. House of lords make an order, on motion of lord Grenville, for the production of log-books of vessels carrying on the slave-trade to the coast of Africa.

11th July, 1799. Mr. Pitt gave notice in the house of commons, of his intention to bring forward some propositions, relative to the slave-trade, which he considered to be essentially necessary to the safety of the British West-India colonies.

That no measure that has engaged the attention of the British parliament, at any time, has had a more full investigation than this of the slave-trade. The legislature of this country has, at various times, fully considered the subject in every point of view: There stands upon the minutes of the house, a very able report thereon, presented the 16th of October, 1788. — On the 12th of November, 1789, another report was made; in which was recommended a free conference with the council, on the subject, which took place on the 3d of December of the same year: At that conference twelve resolutions were entered into, which were reported to both branches of the legislature, and approved; and a remonstrance, grafted thereon, in temperate yet spirited language, to both houses of parliament, declaratory of the rights of the West-India colonies, protesting against any innovation of those rights, and claiming that protection to which they are entitled, by the most sacred engagements on the part of the parent country, was framed at the same time; the whole of which, the speaker was directed to transmit to the speaker of the house of commons. Many other discussions on the slave-trade have occurred, since the date of the report last mentioned, and the committee have particularly to notice the address of the house, of the 22d of December, 1797, to his majesty; in which they have solemnly declared their right, under several acts of parliament, and by several proclamations of his royal ancestors, to the full benefit of obtaining labourers from Africa, and that they never can give up, nor do any act that may render this essential right doubtful.

That there remains not a doubt, in the opinion of the committee, that the advocates for an abolition of the slave-trade, in both houses of parliament, finding that the public clamours throughout Great-Britain, with respect to it (which were encouraged and fomented by the most artful and injurious misrepresentations) have in a great measure subsided, and after due reflection on the subject, that the public mind has been undeceived, now intend to effect their favourite measure of abolition, in an indirect manner, by plans, which however plausible as to the manner in which they are offered, are not the less insidious, and which if not resisted will, in their consequences, involve the gradual decay of the prosperity of this valuable colony, and ultimately effect its destruction.

That the act passed in the last session of parliament, for regulating the slave carrying

ing trade, is undoubtedly calculated to lessen the number of negroes, to be brought from Africa to the British colonies, by laying a direct restraint on the profits of the British trader, and thereby causing a very great rise in the price of slaves, in the colonial markets: In this act are contained many new clauses, enacting new restraints, and severe penalties, all tending to clog the trade with every disadvantage and difficulty: To elucidate which, the committee beg leave to refer to the act itself.

That the limitation bill, for abolishing the trade on one-third of the slave coast of Africa, which was lost in the house of lords, was certainly intended, by its supporters in both houses, to be the first stage of their plans for abolishing the trade entirely.

That the committee think themselves in duty called upon, to state to the house how much this colony, in particular, is indebted to his royal highness the duke of Clarence, for his indefatigable exertions, and very able and spirited arguments in our support, in the debate in the house of lords on this bill; which, in a very great measure, contributed to its rejection.

That it is more than probable, that a similar bill may be brought forward in the present session of parliament, in addition to the propositions of Mr. Pitt on the subject of the slave-trade, the outlines of which he announced, as before stated.

That, from the several proceedings in the British legislature on this subject, the committee entertain the most serious apprehensions; as they all tend directly to assail, and to destroy, the capitals vested in the West-India settlements, at the invitation, by the encouragement, and on the plighted faith, of the crown and of parliament: It is too true to admit of a doubt, that the very existence of the British West-India colonists, and their families, as well as the security of their creditors, depend wholly on the success of those investments. The period is now arrived which requires, in self-defence, that they should make the strongest protestations, calculated to avert the imminent evils with which they are threatened, by the continuance of the policy pursued by some of his majesty's ministers, against their most sacred rights: A policy, which the committee does not hesitate to give as their opinion, is equally unwise, as it is unjust and cruel.

That, whatever our enemies in Great-Britain may presume to assert to the contrary, it is certain that the legislature of Jamaica has done every thing possible to be done, to render the condition of the slaves therein, as favourable as is consistent with their reasonable services, and the safety of the white inhabitants. To prove this, they refer to their statutes on that subject; and within these ten years, it is particularly to be remarked, that it has been the constant endeavour of the planters of this island, unitedly as well as individually, to promote and secure the comforts of their slaves: That the same conduct will be continued there is every reason to expect, more especially as the most essential interests of proprietors, are so strongly connected with

with the welfare and prosperity of their labourers: The legislature of the island is alone competent to determine on such future measures, as may be expedient further to contribute to this very salutary object, founded on principles of humanity and justice, as well as good policy. There can be no doubt, that the state and condition of the slaves have of late been greatly meliorated; and, from the attention and care of the legislature, in enacting such further regulations as may be necessary, in aid of the humane dispositions of the inhabitants, that the condition of their labourers will be further greatly improved, and population by negroes born and reared in the country increased: But measures best calculated to forward these two important objects, must be adopted gradually, in order to facilitate and effect the purposes intended: In pursuing this line of conduct, the legislature, as well as the inhabitants, will do all that can be reasonably expected by the British parliament, and which certainly ought to protect them against the violations of rights, which a sacred regard to national justice and good faith ought to secure to them inviolably. The being supplied with labourers from Africa, for supporting, improving, and extending, settlements already made, and also for making new settlements in lands within the island, the property of individuals, is a right most sacredly pledged to us; and any attempt to take away or restrict that right, so as to abridge the supply necessary not only to maintain the present stock, and the present cultivation, but also to enable the proprietors of lands granted by the crown for the express purpose of being settled, must unavoidably defeat the lawful intentions of the inhabitants, by their labour and exertions, to improve their own fortunes, and thereby essentially to contribute to the riches and prosperity of the empire at large.

That this house is therefore called upon, in a peculiar manner, at this momentous crisis, by the duty they owe to themselves and their constituents, to resort to every constitutional measure, to resist the evils with which they are threatened.

That the committee, upon considering the state of the culture of this island, have endeavoured to shew how much its security against internal or external danger, will be rendered more effectual and permanent, from the settling numerous plantations in the interior.

That, should the country be deprived of the right to procure slaves from the coast of Africa, to improve and extend the numerous settlements already made therein, a very great proportion thereof must be undoubtedly abandoned, and the slaves now thereon sold by the owners to more opulent proprietors: The same cause will operate to prevent any new settlements being made, and of course put an entire stop to the internal roads of communication, on which the safety of the island so greatly depends: It will also operate most forcibly to discourage persons best calculated, by morals and education, to promote colonisation, from migrating to a country in which they can have no prospects of acquiring property: From these effects, which must unavoidably follow an abolition of the slave-trade, it is so evident, that the internal safety of the island, instead of being promoted by such abolition, as asserted by the chancellor of the exchequer, will be very highly endangered, that the committee think it unnecessary to enlarge on the subject.

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That they have also to state, that beneficial effects have flowed from an act, passed in the sessions of 1797, "for laying a duty on all negro slaves which shall be imported into this island from the coast of Africa, that shall be above a certain age, and for regulating the manner of ascertaining such age:" (The purposes of which commenced on the 1st of January, of the present year.) Such a proportion of young slaves have formed the cargoes imported, as never was experienced at any time before the operation of that act.

That the next object of inquiry referred to the committee, is the situation of the country, with regard to foreign colonies. On this subject they think it not within their province to consider the intercourse with the island of St. Domingo, (which has taken place in consequence of the evacuation of that island by the British forces, and an arrangement or treaty entered into between general Maitland and the black general Toussaint L'Ouverture, the military commander in chief for the French republic) as a measure of general political tendency with respect to the British empire at large: They only beg leave to observe, that in their opinion, the nature of this arrangement and intercourse is without precedent, in ancient or modern history. Having said this, they will confine their observations to its effects with respect to this island, already experienced, and such further consequences as may ensue, should the intercourse be continued: While the British forces were in possession of Mole St. Nicholas, and Jeremie with its dependencies, great additional security was afforded to Jamaica, against any attempts of the enemy, to send armaments to land on our coasts; but the evacuation of these posts, and the establishing the treaty before-mentioned, as a substitute for the security derived from the possession of the former, is, in the opinion of the committee, a very weak measure, and founded on the most mistaken policy: For if it was adopted upon principles of economy, in order to save to the British nation the expences of maintaining these posts, it is evident, that a much heavier expenditure, and a greater force, would be requisite to defend the island of Jamaica, in case of an invasion, with the accumulated misfortune of a war carried on in this country, instead of St. Domingo: That unfortunate island is, at this time, in addition to many other great distresses, divided into two powerful factions, which are waging a civil war, attended with circumstances of most horrid barbarity and cruelty: The superiority has hitherto remained with Toussaint, at the head of the blacks, who commands over the greatest part of the country: Rigaud, the mulatto general, who is at the head of the people of colour, and a very considerable number of armed negroes, is in possession of by far the greatest part of the south district of the island, and has hitherto opposed a powerful resistance to the operations of Toussaint: The force of both parties is almost entirely made up of revolted persons of colour, and rebellious slaves.

That our safety at present is to be attributed, in a great measure, to this civil war; but, when the whole force of St. Domingo shall be collected, either by the union of both, or the overthrow of one of the factions, then will this country be in a most alarming situation; as it is more than probable that, in such case, a great force may be employed in an enterprise against us, not only with the views of plunder and disorganization,

disorganization, but also to prevent disturbances and fresh wars amongst themselves. Against this danger we have every right to call upon the British government for defence, since we are evidently exposed to it, from the effects of this treaty and intercourse: What faith can be placed in a character such as Toussaint? Who, even were he inclined strictly to fulfil his engagements with general-Maitland, his authority, being alone supported on immediate personal influence over an ungovernable banditti, can have no stability: That this is the case, is strongly evinced by his refusing to receive, in terms of the treaty, the British commissary appointed for regulating and protecting the British commerce with that country. The insidious conduct of this general towards this island is no longer to be doubted, after the documents in possession of the house, which clearly prove it: He has unquestionably given encouragement to plans formed by order of the French directory, for making a powerful descent, in the windward districts of Jamaica, for the purpose of reducing this colony to the same ruinous condition as that of St. Domingo.

That the temptation of great profits, has induced many respectable commercial houses in Kingston to send vessels, with valuable cargoes, to trade in certain parts of that island, under the authority of the British government, which also permits them to receive in return, for the value of their outward cargoes, the colonial produce of St. Domingo.

That arms and ammunition were sent by the government of this country, in some of those vessels, in order to strengthen Toussaint against Rigaud; and the committee is informed that specie, to a very considerable amount, has also been sent in those vessels, to be applied in the purchase of colonial produce. The American States having, by agreement with the British government, a participation in the commerce in question; and the powers in being in St. Domingo, affecting to consider them in the light of a neutral nation in amity with France, have given to the subjects of those states, exclusive privileges, denied to British subjects. This circumstance, in addition to the extensive navigation of these states, and their cargoes consisting chiefly of provisions of the growth of their country, without which the inhabitants of St. Domingo could not be protected against famine, all the commercial advantages derived, and to be derived, from this trade, must centre in the subjects of those states, almost exclusively. Although the committee are not furnished with materials sufficient to state positively to the house, the loss or gain to the merchants in this island trading to St. Domingo, circumstances of some notoriety lead them to believe, that of late, in particular, great losses have ensued to the adventurers: Notwithstanding the restrictions attached to the licenses granted by the commander in chief, to persons carrying on this trade, (a copy of such license and restrictions are inserted in the appendix,) it is next to impossible, to prevent improper and dangerous characters being employed, in navigating vessels carrying on this trade from Jamaica; nor is it possible, completely, to withhold from our slaves, the knowledge of an authorized intercourse existing between our government, and rebellious slaves of the very worst description. What impression then, may it not be apprehended, will be made on the minds of our slaves, from the example held out

by this intercourse? Viewing the measure in all points, the committee are decidedly of opinion, that no possible advantage can be derived to Jamaica by its continuance; but, on the contrary, that it is fraught with most imminent danger to our very existence.

That the committee come now to the last object of inquiry referred to them; *viz.* "The state of the public revenues, and how far the colony is able to continue the same grants of money, and to fulfil its engagements with the British government." On this subject, they beg leave to refer to the report of the commissioners of public accounts, in which are particularly stated the several grants for the ordinary contingencies of the island, for forts and fortifications, for the expences of the army, and for extraordinary contingencies; the result of the whole forming an amount, of 527,500*l.* The sums raised in this island for the purposes of its government and defence, owing to uncommon circumstances which have intervened in and since the year 1795, and the great military establishment supported at the sole expence of the colony, have very far exceeded in amount the taxes laid in any former years, and have involved the country in a debt of 375,000*l.* at an enormous rate of interest. While the inhabitants were encouraged by the policy of the mother country, to make those exertions that are necessary to produce all the advantages derivable from their properties, they submitted to bear the burthens required to be laid upon them, and they have with great patience and perseverance hitherto struggled with the difficulties they have had to contend with, from their own resources alone. Should the British government however persevere, in the pursuit of measures destructive to this colony, in the manner stated in this report, it is too evident that the proprietors and inhabitants will, from the consequences of such measures, be reduced to a situation not to be able to support themselves and families, and to defray the necessary contingent expences for carrying on their properties; and still less to pay enormous taxes, from which alone are to be derived the means of making good their engagements with the British government.

A P P E N D I X.

No. 1. (3) AN ACCOUNT of the total amount of EXPORTS for the years undermentioned.

Year.	Sugar.			Rum.		Ginger.		Pimento.		Bags of cotton.	lbs. of coffee.
	Hogsheads.	Tons.	Barrels.	Punchons.	Hogsheads.	Casks.	Bags.	Casks.	Bags.		
1793	77575	6722	642	34755	879	62	8605	420	9108	13029	3,983,576
1794	89532	11158	1224	39843	1570	121	10305	554	22153	16842	4,911,549
1795	88851	9537	1225	37684	1475	426	14861	957	20451	17766	6,318,812
1796	89219	10700	858	40810	1364	690	20275	136	9820	9903	7,203,539
1797	78373	9963	753	28014	1463	259	29098	328	2935		7,931,621
1798	87896	11725	1163	40823	2234	119	18454	1181	8961	2859	7,894,306
1799	101457	13538	1321	37022	1981	221	10358	1766	28273	30693	11,745,425

DAVID INNES, naval officer.

No. 1. (B) AN ACCOUNT OF EXPORTS FROM THE 30th OF SEPTEMBER, 1798, TO THE 30th OF SEPTEMBER, 1799.

Sugar.		Rum.		Ginger.		Pimento.		Bags of cotton.		Tons of logwood and sulphur.		Log and plank of mahogany.		Brs. of coffee.		Casks and boxes of gum guaiacum.		Casks and boxes of India arrow root.		Casks of coffee oil.		Bags of Turmeric.		Lancewood spars.		Tons of ebony.		Hides.		Bundles of supple Jacks.		Casks of oil nuts.		Casks of indigo.		Casks of Jamb.		Cocoa.		Cow horns.		Tons of lignum-vitæ.		Goat skins.		Casks of melasses.		Tons of yellow Sanders.		Barrels of fruit.		From whence, and whither, exported.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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No. 2. EXTRACTS from the AGENT'S LETTERS.

4th March, 1795. An account of new taxes enclosed.

1st July, 1795. States the average price of sugar, at 65s. per cwt. exclusive of the duty.

6th July, 1795. States the maximum average price of sugar, at which the drawback is to be allowed, to be then fixed at 65s. throughout the whole year.

7th January, 1796. States a diminution of one-fourth of the drawback and bounty, on the re-exportation of sugar.

28th December, 1796. States as follows; viz.

An additional duty of excise, of 9d. per pound weight, on cocoa-nuts and coffee of the British plantations, imported and delivered from the warehouses for home consumption:—given up.

An additional duty of excise, of 8d. per gallon; on rum of the British plantations, imported, and one shilling and four pence, if above proof—[counterwailed by a proportionate duty on brandy and other spirits.]

An additional duty of customs, of 2s. 6d. per cwt. on brown and muscovado sugar, of the British plantations, imported; a like duty per cwt. on sugar imported by the East-India company; and 5s. per cwt. on any other sugar imported.

The periods when these duties were to commence, was fixed to the 7th instant, (December.)

It was also proposed to retain 3s. 9d. of the drawback, hitherto allowed on coffee and cocoa-nuts, and to allow no part of the new or additional duties, on either coffee or sugar, to be drawn back on re-exportation.

The proposed retention of a part of the existing drawback, allowed on the exportation of coffee, given up; to allow the additional duties on raw sugar, and on coffee, to be wholly drawn back; and that a bounty on refined sugar, proportionate to that fixed at 26s. per cwt. when the duty was 15s. should be allowed, upon all sugar refined from the raw commodity, which shall have paid the new duty; and, in the end, it was agreed to give up also the proposed additional duty of 9d. per lb. on coffee.

8th June, 1799. States that an additional duty is imposed on all exports and imports, to continue during the war; sugar, coffee, and cocoa-nuts, whether from the East or West Indies, charged with a 3 per cent. on the importation, and 2½ on the re-exportation, on the estimated value of the West-India, and the actual sale price of the East-India, articles of those denominations.

The estimated price of muscovado sugar is taken at 61s. 8d. per cwt.; coffee at 51. 11s. 1½d.; cocoa-nuts at 41. 11s. 8d.; and rum at 5s. per gallon; on which values a 3 per cent. duty will give, on sugar, per cwt. 1s. 10d; on coffee, per cwt. 3s. 4d; on cocoa-nuts, 2s. 9d; and on rum, for every 100 gallons, 15s.

The maximum average price of muscovado sugar, at which the re-exportation is, by the new average act, to be allowed, is now fixed at 67s. 6d. exclusive of duty.

11th June, 1799. States that an additional 8d. per cwt. is about to be imposed on British plantation muscovado sugar, and 4s. per cwt. on British plantation clayed sugar, imported into Great-Britain: That it was also proposed to withhold an additional 2s. 6d. per cwt. of the drawback on British plantation sugar, and 4s. per cwt. on coffee exported, with corresponding sums on the export of East-India, foreign plantation, and refined sugar.

No. 3. (A) AN ACCOUNT of ENGLISH and IRISH SUPPLIES, imported by the honourable Simon Taylor, esquire, for the use of his estates in Jamaica, for the year 1792; viz.

H.
S. T. For the following; this mark for Holland estate:

Amount of ironmongery; comprehending mill-work, boilers, axles, tyre, hoes, bills, axes, hoops, nails, cattle-chains; carpenter's, cooper's, mason's and blacksmith's tools; bar-iron, steel, cutlery; garden and household utensils, &c. with packages, amounting to	£.	s.	d.
	269	17	1
Ditto of general plantation stores; viz. coppers, ladles, skimmers and lamps; strainers, lamp and paint oils, paints, cordage, canvass, wood-hoops, lead; salt, oatmeal, barley, pease, beans, oats; crockery, glafs, and tinware; medicines, &c. amounting, with packages, also coals, to	428	10	7
3331 yards oznaburgs, at 7½d. with packages	111	19	8
1490 yards blanketing, at 14d.-2s. and 2s. 10d. with ditto	169	8	2
36 dozen hats, at 13s.-14s. 6d. and 19s. per dozen, with ditto	28	6	3
25 dozen handkerchiefs, at 13s. per dozen, with ditto	16	5	0
254 yards linen, at 13½d.-20d.-22d.-2s. and 3s. 9d. with ditto	20	11	0
4 boxes soap, 3 ditto candles, and 4 firkins tallow	17	18	3
	1089	16	0

Charges on the above	57	4	7
Freight	83	17	5
Insurance	38	18	00
	180	0	0

Deduct bounty received on 3331 yards oznaburgs

	Irish.	Sterling.
120 barrels herrings, at 22s. 9d.	136	10 0
8 ditto mefs beef, at 62s. 6d.	24	16 0
8 ditto ditto pork, at 64s.	25	12 0
4 ditto hogs heads, at 54s. 6d.	10	16 0
4 half barrels tongues, at 64s. 6d.	12	16 0
6 firkins butter, 3cwt. 2q. 24lb. at 72s.	13	7 6
	223	17 6
Charges on ditto	21	7 5
	245	4 11
Exchange at 107¼ on	228	15 4
Insurance on ditto	7	8 0

236 11 4

1485 2 5

T.
S. I. For the following; this mark for Lyffon's estate:

Amount of ironmongery, as above,	221	12	10
Ditto of general plantation stores, ditto	321	6	9
509½ yards blanketing, at 15d. and packages	32	16	0
34 dozen hats, at 12s. and 13s. and ditto	24	0	3
30 dozen handkerchiefs, at 6s. 6d.-8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. and ditto	12	8	99

[21]

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
231 yards linen, and packages	19	3	3	631	7	10
Charges on the above	30	2	9			
Freight paid on ditto	96	13	6			
Insurance	19	6	6	145	2	9

Irish provisions, viz.

100 barrels herrings, at 22s. 6d.	113	15	0
12 ditto mefs beef, at 62s.	37	4	0
12 ditto ditto pork, at 66s.	39	12	0
4 half barrels tongues, at 65s.	13	0	0
6 firkins butter, 3cwt. 2q. 24lb. at 72s	13	7	5
4 boxes candles, at 6s 9d. and 2s. 6d.	10	12	6
3 ditto soap, 3cwt. 1q. 13lb. at 46s. and 2s. 6d.	8	2	3
6 kegs greafe, 1cwt. 3q. 5lb. at 52s. and 2s.	5	5	3

Charges on ditto	240	18	5
	18	14	7

Irish	259	12	6
Sterling			
Freight of the above	242	1	6
Insurance	38	2	9
	19	1	4
	299	5	7
	1076	16	2

L. For the following; this mark for Llanrumney estate; *viz.*
S. T.

Amount of ironmongery	119	12	0
Ditto of general plantation stores	173	6	0
1855 yards oznaburgs, at 7½d. and packages	63	12	4
999 yards blanketing, at 16½d. and ditto	71	5	7
20 dozen hats, at 13s 6d. per dozen and ditto	14	9	0
523 yards linens, at 12d.-14½d.-2s. and 3s. and ditto	41	3	2
4 boxes soap, 3 ditto candles, and 4 firkins tallow	16	13	3
Charges on the above	21	6	3
Freight paid on ditto	46	6	7
Insurance	18	6	2
	85	19	0

Deduct bounty received on 2343 yards linens	585	0	4
	14	12	4
	571	8	9

Irish provisions; viz.

Sterling.

120 barrels herrings, at 17s. and 17s. 6d.	103	10	0
12 ditto mefs beef, at 57s. 9½d.	13	13	7
6 ditto ditto pork, at 59s. 8d.	17	18	2
5 firkins butter, 3cwt. 0q. 16lb. at 68s. 8d.	10	10	11
Charges on the above	8	1	0
Freight paid on ditto	43	18	0
Insurance	7	11	2
	59	10	2
	226	2	10
	797	10	10

H. C. For the following; this mark for Haughton-Court estate; *viz.*
S. T.

Amount of ironmongery,	151	14	3
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F

Ditto

Ditto of general plantation stores	£. s. d.
3356 yards oznaburgs, 1497 yards blanketing,	262 14 2
116 yards linen, 26 dozen handkerchiefs, 30	
dozen hats, 2 boxes soap, 4 ditto candles, and	
2 firkins tallow; amounting to	177 9 3
Charges, 26l. 7s. 3d.—Freight, 54l. 4s. 4d.—	
and Insurance, 24l. 7s. 0d.	104 18 7
	796 16 3
Deduct bounty received on 3395 yards linens	£. s. d.
	21 1 4—775 14 11

<i>Irish provisions, viz.</i>	
115 barrels herrings, 6 ditto beef, 2 ditto pork, 2 ditto	
tongues, 5 ditto ox-checks, and 3 firkins butter,	
amounts to	Sterling 196 19 4
Insurance on ditto	11 2 2—208 1 6—
	683 16 5

Total 4343 5 10

An account of English and Irish supplies, imported by the Hon. Simon Taylor, Esquire, for the use of his estates in Jamaica, for the year 1793; viz.

H. For the following; this mark, for Holland Estate; viz.

Amount of ironmongery, as described in 1792	£. s. d.
	202 2 1
Ditto of general plantation stores, ditto	£. s. d.
	211 4 11
3247 yards oznaburgs, at 8d. and packages,	118 3 10
1417 yards blanketing, at 16d. and 2s. 10d. and do.	162 17 2
36 dozen negro hats, at 14s. and ditto	25 18 0
25 ditto ditto handkerchiefs, at 14s. and ditto	17 10 0
196 yards linen, at 14½d.—18d. and 2s. 3d. and do.	14 9 2—338 18 2
4 boxes hard soap, at 52s. per cwt. and one	
firkin soft ditto, 33s	7 7 0
5 do. candles, 15 dozen, at 8s. 4d. and box, 2s. 3d.	6 14 3
4 firkins tallow, at 54s. per cwt. and firkins, 4s.	5 12 0—19 13 3
Charges on the above	33 8 0
Freight on ditto	64 18 0
Insurance on ditto	27 7 0—125 13 0
	897 11 5
Deduct bounty received on 3301 yards linen	20 11 7
	876 19 10

<i>Irish provisions; viz.</i>		Irish.	Sterling.
120 barrels herrings, at 24s.	-	144 0 0	
8 ditto mofs beef, at 72s.	-	28 16 0	
8 ditto ditto pork, at 74s.	-	29 12 0	
4 ditto hogs heads, at 60s.	-	12 0 0	
4 half ditto tongues, at 64s.	-	12 16 0	
6 firkins butter, 30wt. 3q. 4lbs. at 64s.	-	12 2 4	
		239 6 4	

Charges

Charges	£.	s.	d.
	21	18	6
Insurance, 15/ 6s. and commission, 4/ 17s. 2d.	243	0	4
	20	3	2
	263	3	6
	1140	3	4

T. For the following; this mark, for Lyffon's Estate, viz.

Amount of ironmongery, as above	-	-	210	15	9
Ditto of general plantation stores, ditto	-	-	534	3	7
1989 yards blanketing, and packages	-	-	143	18	6
233 yards linens, and ditto	-	-	22	18	2
32 dozen hats, at 15s. and ditto	-	-	25	1	2
45 dozen handkerchiefs, at 7s.-8s. 6d.-10s. 6d.	-	-	21	11	6
and 11s. 6d. and ditto	-	-			
			958	8	8

Charges	-	-	39	6	6
Freight paid on ditto	-	-	93	11	0
Insurance on ditto	-	-	21	1	6
			161	19	0
			1120	7	8

Irish provisions: Irish. Sterling.

100 barrels herrings, at 22s 9d.	113	15	0
12 ditto mels beef, at 74s.	44	8	0
12 ditto mels pork, at 76s.	45	12	0
4 half ditto tongues, at 65s.	13	0	0
6 firkins butter, 3cwt. 2q. 8lbs.			
at 66s.	11	15	8
4 boxes candles, 2 ditto soap, 6			
kegs grease	22	5	0
Charges	19	19	11

270 15 7—252 8 5

Freight, 42/ and insurance, 22/ 64 0 0—316 8 5—1436 16 8

L. For the following; this mark, for Llanrumney Estate; viz.

Amount of iron work, as described in 1792	-	-	200	13	10
Ditto of general plantation stores, ditto	-	-	154	7	3
1859 yards linen, at 8½d. per yard, and packages	65	10	7		
924 ditto blanketing, at 17d. per ditto, and ditto	70	13	0		
323 ditto linens, at 13½d.-13¾d. and 2s. 5d. and ditto	32	8	2		
22 dozen hats, at 14s. and ditto	16	8	0		
3 boxes soap, 4 ditto candles, and 4 firkins					
butter	18	16	6		

Charges on the above	-	-	23	17	9
Freight on ditto	-	-	48	4	0
Insurance on ditto	-	-	19	17	0
			91	19	3

650 16 7

Deduct bounty received on 1918 yards oznaburg 11 19 3—638 17 4

Irish provisions: Irish. Sterling.

12 barrels mels beef, at 70s.	42	0	0
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[24]

	£.	s.	d.						
6 ditto ditto pork, at 74s.	22	4	0						
5 firkins butter, 3cwt. 22lb. at 64s.	10	4	7						
Charges	6	0	9						
				£.	s.	d.			
120 barrels herrings, at 19s. 3d. sterl.	115	10	0	80	9	4	74	17	1
Insurance on do. and Irish provisions	15	8	6						
Freight and charges	45	0	8	175	19	2	250	16	3
							889	13	7

H. C. For the following; this mark for Haughton-Court estate:
S. T.

Amount of iron work	59	9	6
Ditto of general plantation stores	81	4	5
2287 yards oznaburgs, at 8½d. and 9½d. and packages	80	9	11
60 yards linens, at 13½d. and ditto	3	7	6
1236 yards blanketing, at 15d. and 17d. and ditto	88	12	4
30 dozen hats, at 10s. and 14s. per dozen, and ditto	23	18	9
26 dozen handkerchiefs	18	16	0
4 boxes candles, and 2 ditto soap	11	16	0
Charges, 14l. 12s. 10d.; freight, 24l. 10s. 6d.	39	3	4
Insurance	13	5	0
	430	2	9
Deduct bounty received on linens	14	8	0
			415 14 9

Irish provisions:

6 barrels beef, at 72s. 4d.; 2 half barrels pork, at 38s.; 2 ditto tongues, at 64s.; 5 barrels hogs cheeks, at 60s.; 8 firkins butter, 5cwt. 9lb. at 60s.;—charges, 94s. 9d.; amounting to, Irish	68	8	0
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Sterling	63	12	7
75 barrels herrings, at 17s. sterl.	67	10	0
Freight 22l. 10s.; charges, 33s. 9d.	24	3	9
Insurance	3	4	0
Insurance on the Irish provisions and commissions	8	13	0
	167	3	4
	582	18	1

Total 4049 11 1

An Account of English and Irish supplies imported by the honourable Simon Taylor, esquire, for the use of his estates in Jamaica, for the year 1794; viz.

H. For the following; this mark for Holland estate; viz.
S. T.

Amount of ironwork, as described in 1792	283	15	2
Ditto of general plantation stores, ditto	487	6	11
4156 yards oznaburgs, at 8½d. and packages	140	9	3
339 yards linen, at 14½d.-16d. and 2s. 4d. and ditto	26	9	4
1524 yards blanketing, at 16d. and 2s. 10d. and do.	176	15	8
36 dozen hats, at 13s. and 24s. and ditto	36	6	0
29 doz. handkerchiefs, at 13s. and 13s. 6d. and do.	18	15	0

4 boxes

			<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
4 boxes soap, 2cwt. at 54s. and one firkin					
soft ditto 33s.	-	-	7	7	0
4 ditto candles, 20 dozen, at 8s. 6d. and boxes			8	19	0
4 firkins tallow, 2cwt. at 52s. and firkins			5	8	0
*Charges on the above	-	45	11	6	
Freight on ditto	-	120	11	0	
Insurance on ditto,	-	67	11	6	233 14 0
			1425	15	4
*Deduct bounty received on 4252 yards oz-naburgs	-	-	26	9	6-1399 5 10

Irish provisions; viz.

8 barrels mefs beef, at 90s.	-	36	0	0
8 ditto ditto pork, at 76s.	-	30	8	0
4 ditto hogs cheeks, at 52s.	-	10	8	0
4 half barrels tongues, at 72s.	-	14	8	0
6 firkins butter, 3cwt. 2q. 18lb. at 72s.	-	13	3	7
Charges	-	7	10	0

Irish 111 17 7 is 105 5 11 Sterling

Cost of herrings shipped at Glasgow	244	14	11		
Insurance on provisions and herrings	28	8	8	378	9 6-1777 15 4

T. For the following; this mark for Lyffon's plantation; viz.

Amount of ironwork, as above	-	186	15	3
Ditto of general plantation stores, ditto	-	547	14	6
2107 yards blanketing, at 18d. and packages	-	143	12	5
382 yards linens, at 1s. 9d. and ditto	-	32	7	1
34 dozen hats, at 28s. and ditto	-	46	12	0
34 dozen handkerchiefs assorted	-	17	14	0
2 boxes soap, 3 ditto candles, 6 firkins butter	-	20	9	3
Charges,	-	47	15	2
Freight	-	177	18	3
Insurance	-	60	15	3-286 8 7-1281 13 1

Irish provisions; viz.

12 barrels mefs beef, at 90s.	-	54	0	0
12 ditto ditto pork, at 76s.	-	45	12	0
12 ditto hogs cheeks, at 52s.	-	31	4	0
4 half barrels tongues, at 72s.	-	14	8	0
6 firkins butter, 3cwt. 2q. 17lb. at 72s.	-	13	2	11
Charges	-	11	9	1

Irish 169 16 0 is 159 16 3 Sterling

160 barrels Scotch herrings,	Sterling	230	6	10
Charges	-	7	16	1
Insurance on ditto and provisions,	-	29	11	8
			267	14 7
			427	10 10-1709 3 11

L. For the following; this mark for Llanrumney estate; viz.

Amount of ironwork, as described in 1792,	-	137	4	0
Ditto of general plantation stores, ditto	-	476	12	2

	£	s.	d.
2731 yds. oznaburgs, at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per yard and packages	93	17	5
137 yards linens, at 13d. and 14d. and ditto	7	16	6
1444 yards blanketing, at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and ditto	102	5	5
32 dozen hats, at 13s. 6d. and 24s. and ditto	34	4	6
23 dozen handkerchiefs, at 16s. and ditto	18	8	0
5 boxes soap,—4 ditto candles, and 4 firkins tallow	-	-	-
Charges on the above	37	14	9
Freight on ditto	153	12	8
Insurance on ditto	56	5	5
	247	12	10

Deduct bounty received on oznaburgs 1138 14 8 £. s. d.
17 13 10—1121 0 10

Irish provisions; viz.

20 barrels mefs pork, at 76s.
16 ditto ditto pork, at 90s.
4 firkins and 3 kegs butter,
3cwt. 1q. 12lb. at 74s.

} amounting
with char-
ges to 159 5 3

Cost of herrings from Glasgow

236 4 0

£. s. d.

Insurance on herrings and provisions

29 9 6

424 18 9—1545 19 7

H. C.

S. T. For the following; this mark for Haughton-Court plantation; viz.

Amount of iron work	-	-	286	13	1
Ditto of general plantation stores	-	-	223	0	8
2991 yards oznaburgs, at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and packages	106	13	10		
1474 ditto blanketing, at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and ditto	113	3	9		
31 dozen hats, at 13s. 6d. and 14s. and ditto	25	19	0		
28 doz. handfs. at 12s.—16s. and 24s. and ditto	19	4	0		
3 boxes soap, 4 ditto candles, and 2 firkins tallow	-	-	15	18	6
Charges on the above	33	0	0		
Freight on ditto	123	5	9		
Insurance on ditto	47	2	4	203	8 1
				994	1 0

Deduct bounty on 2985 yards oznaburgs,

18 11 0—975 10 0

Irish provisions; viz.

4 barrels mefs beef, at 90s. Irish
2 half barrels ditto at 45s. 6d.
5 barrels hogs cheeks, at 52s.
6 firkins butter, 3cwt. 2q. 22lb. at 72s.

} amounting
with char-
ges, to 49 6 5 Sterling.

Cost of herrings shipped at Glasgow, per Boyd and Alexander

210 16 2

Insurance on ditto and on provisions

24 8 2

284 10 9—1260 0 9

Total

6292 19 7

An account of English and Irish supplies, imported by the honourable Simon Taylor, Esquire, for the use of his estates in Jamaica, for the year 1795; viz.

H. For the following; this mark for Holland estate; viz.

Amount of iron work, as described in 1792	331	5	5
Ditto of general plantation stores, ditto	546	4	1
4297 yards oznaburgs, at 8½d. and packages	173	1	8
388 yards linens, at 14d. at 2s. 5d. and ditto	28	18	7
1770 yards blanketing at 14d. at 2s. 10d. and ditto	211	11	2
24 dozen hats, at 20s. and 24s. and ditto	55	13	8
30 dozen handkerchiefs, at 13s. at 16s. and ditto	19	10	0
4 boxes soap, 2cwt. at 53s. and 4 firkins soft do. 4cwt. 0q. 16lb.	10	8	0
4 ditto candles, 20 dozen, at 8s. 8d. per dozen, and boxes	9	2	4
4 firkins tallow, 2cwt. at 56s. and firkins	5	16	0
Charges on the above	50	18	9
Freight on ditto	172	18	2
Insurance on ditto	80	0	0
	303	16	11
	1703	7	10

Deduct bounty received on 4408 yards oznaburgs
Irish provisions, viz.
Irish.

10 barrels melfs beef, at 94s.	} amounting with charges to sterling 127 5 4
10 ditto ditto pork, at 76s.	
4 ditto pigs heads, at 54s.	
4 half barrels tongues at 75s.	
4 firkins butter, 3cwt. 3q. 19lbs. at 76s.	
Cost of herrings shipped at Glasgow	296 7 0
Insurance on ditto and provisions	76 14 3
	500 6 7
	1992 6 5

T. For the following; this mark for Lyffon's estate; viz.

Amount of iron work	158	7	5
Ditto of general plantation stores	576	3	10
3073 yards oznaburgs at 8½d. and packages	118	14	5
2060 yards blanketing, at 15d. 16½d. and 2s. 3d. and ditto	140	14	9
479½ yards linens at 1s. 9d. and ditto	37	5	4
35 dozen hats, at 15s. at 20s.; and 34 dozen handkerchiefs, at 16s.	65	19	6
3 boxes soap; 5do. candles, and 4 firkins tallow	25	10	5
Charges on the above	43	1	6
Freight on ditto	189	15	11
Insurance on ditto	75	18	6
	308	13	11
	1431	11	7
Deduct bounty received on 3189 yards linen	19	15	6
	1411	16	1

Irish

Irish provisions; viz.

Irish.

12 barrels melfs beef, at 94s.	} amounting, with all charges, to sterling	
12 ditto ditto pork, at 76s.		
12 ditto pigs heads, at 54s.		
4 half ditto tongues, at 75s.		
6 firkins butter, 3cwt. 1q. 7lbs. at 76s.		167 18 10
Cost of herrings from Glasgow, with charges	248 19 1	
Insurance on ditto, 45/ 17s. and on provisions, 12/ 5s.	58 2 0	£. s. d. £. s. d. 474 19 11—1886 16 0

I. S. T. For the following; this mark for Llanrumney estate; viz.

Amount of ironwork, as described in 1792	-	323 0 4
Ditto of general plantation stores	-	481 2 1
3015 yards oznaburgs, at 8½d. and packages,	116 7 8	
256 yards linen, at 14d.-2s. and 2s. 5d. and do.	24 3 3	
1480 yards blanketing, at 16½d. and do.	112 18 10	
25 dozen hats, at 15s. at 20s.; 25 dozen handkerchiefs, at 16s.	-	40 1 6
5 boxes soap, 5 ditto candles, and 2 firkins tallow	-	24 13 6
Charges on the above	-	44 4 7
Freight on ditto	-	140 18 7
Insurance on ditto	-	95 4 5

1403 14 9

Deduct bounty received on linens - 29 14 3—1374 0 6

Irish provisions; viz.

Irish.

18 barrels melfs beef, at 94s.	} amounting with charges, per invoice, to sterling	
10 ditto ditto pork, at 76s.		
4 ditto cargo ditto, at 72s.		
7 firkins butter, 3q. 20lb. at 76s.		153 9 0
Cost of herrings shipped at Glasgow	297 1 0	
Ditto of 10 more barrels of pork, shipped in London	-	47 11 5
Insurance on the herrings, and on provisions	80 4 10	578 6 3—1952 6 9

II. C. For the following; this mark for Haughton-Court estate; viz.

S. T.

Amount of iron work	-	62 0 6
Ditto of general plantation stores	-	273 14 8
2897 yards oznaburgs, at 8½d. and 9½d. and packages	77 11 1	
30 dozen handkerchiefs, at 12s. and ditto	17 10 0	
32 dozen hats, at 12s. and 15s. and ditto	25 6 0	
4 boxes candles, 3 ditto soap, and 2 firkins tallow	-	19 6 2
Charges	-	22 0 8
Freight	-	57 9 5

Insurance

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Insurance	47	9	0	—	127	19 1
				601	7	6
Deduct bounty received on 2917 yards linen				18	4	6
				—	583	6 0
<i>Irish provisions; viz.</i>						
4 barrels beef, at 9 ² s.	}					
2 half ditto, at 48s. 6d.						
2 ditto pork, at 38s. 6d.						
5 barrels hogs cheeks, at 54s.						
1 half ditto tongues, at 75s.						
8 firkins butter, 40wt. 1q. 22 ¹ / ₂ lb. at 76s.	}					
Cost of herrings, shipped in Glasgow						
Insurance on ditto, and on provisions				104	16	6
				25	16	0
				—	193	8 5
				—	776	14 5
Total					6608	3 7

An account of English and Irish supplies, imported by the honourable Simon Taylor, esquire, for the use of his estates in Jamaica, for the year 1796; viz.

H. For the following; this mark, for Holland plantation; viz.

Amount of iron work, as described in 1792	-	181	9	0
Do. of general plantation stores, including stills and coals	1075	15	4	
4330 yds. oznaburgs, at 9d. per yard, and packages	170	12	10	
458 yards linens, at 15d. and 2s. 6d. and ditto	54	15	0	
1453 yards blanketing, at 2s. 10d. and ditto	217	4	0	
44 dozen hats, at 18s. and 25s. and ditto	61	1	6	
30 doz. handkerchiefs, at 13s. and 16s. and ditto	20	5	0	
4 boxes soap, 20wt. at 72s. and ditto	7	10	0	
4 ditto candles, 20 dozen, at 12s. 4d. and ditto	12	15	8	
4 firkins tallow, 20wt. at 78s. and ditto	8	0	0	
Charges on the above	-	64	17	5
Freight on ditto	-	174	12	9
Insurance on ditto	-	157	14	1
		—	397	4 3
			2211	12 7
Deduct bounty received on linens	-	27	6	6
			—	2184 6 1

Irish provisions; viz.
Irish. Sterling.

10 barrels melfs beef, at 103s.	51	10	0
10 ditto pork, at 86s.	43	0	0
4 ditto hogs cheeks, at 70s.	14	0	0
4 half barrels tongues, at 77s.	15	8	0
7 firkins butter, 30wt. 3q. 22 ¹ / ₂ lb. at 84s.	16	11	6
	140	9	6
Charges	11	3	1

Cost of barrels herrings, from Glasgow	151	12	7	is	142	7	6
Insurance on ditto, 55 ¹ / ₂ 2s. 6d. and on provisions, 13 ¹ / ₂ 16s. 5d.	260	1	0				
	68	18	11	—	471	7	5
					—	2655	13 8

H

T.
S.J.

T. For the following; this mark for Lyffon's plantation; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of iron work, as above	171	12	8
Ditto of general plantation stores, ditto	784	2	5
2065 yards oznaburgs, 1646 ditto blanketing, 438 ditto linen, at the above prices, amounting to	232	7	2
28 dozen handkerchiefs, and 36 dozen hats, ditto	68	6	0
3 boxes soap, 4 ditto candles, and 4 firkins tallow	31	19	2
Charges, 51 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> and freight, 215 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	266	18	8
Insurance	115	13	8
	382	12	4
	1670	19	9
Deduct bounty received on linens	12	16	2
	1658	3	7

Irish provisions; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Irish.			
12 barrels mefs beef, at 103 <i>s.</i>	}	amounting, with	charges, to sterl.
12 ditto pork, at 86 <i>s.</i>			
12 ditto hogs cheeks, at 70 <i>s.</i>			
4 half barrels tongues, at 77 <i>s.</i>			
6 firkins butter, 3 <i>cwt.</i> 1 <i>q.</i> 12 <i>lb.</i> at 84 <i>s.</i>			
Insurance on ditto	11	15	0
	202	18	6
	1861	2	1

L. For the following; this mark, for Llanrumney estate; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of iron work, as described in 1792	298	8	7
Ditto of plantation stores, ditto	330	4	2
4270 yards oznaburgs, at 9 <i>d.</i> and packages	173	16	9
531 yards linens, at 14 <i>d.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> and ditto	47	0	11
2136 yards blanketing, at 16½ <i>d.</i> per yard and ditto	154	9	0
48 dozen hats, at 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 30 <i>s.</i> and ditto	46	12	11
46 dozen handkerchiefs, at 9 <i>s.</i> to 19 <i>s.</i> and ditto	30	4	6
3 boxes soap, 1½ <i>cwt.</i> at 74 <i>s.</i> and ditto	5	15	0
9 ditto candles, 39 dozen, at 11 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> to 12 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ditto	23	9	0
2 kegs tallow, 1 <i>cwt.</i> 0 <i>q.</i> 11 <i>lb.</i> at 80 <i>s.</i>	5	6	2
Charges on the above	47	1	6
Freight on ditto	115	0	9
Insurance on ditto	95	0	0
	257	2	3
	1372	9	3
Deduct bounty received on linens	27	12	1
	1344	17	2
Irish provisions captured			
Cost of barrels herrings, from Glasgow	454	19	11
Insurance on the herrings	82	16	3
Commissions on ditto, and on provisions	28	17	6
	111	13	9
	566	13	8
	1911	10	10

H. C. For the following; this mark for Haughton-Court estate; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of iron work	132	5	0
Ditto of general plantation stores	167	15	4
2885 yards oznaburgs, at per yard, and packages	116	10	8

[31]

	£.	s.	d.
1525 yards blanketing, at 16½d. and packages	106	11	3
195 yards linen, at 15d. to 2s. 6d. and ditto	16	16	1
15 dozen handkerchiefs, at 9s. and ditto	6	15	0
32 dozen hats, at 13s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. and ditto	31	8	0
3 boxes soap, 4 ditto candles, and 3 firkins tallow	22	12	2
Charges	26	2	1
Freight	66	5	6
Insurance	51	13	3

744 14 4 £. s. d.

Deduct bounty received on linens 18 6 6— 726 7 10

Amount of provisions, viz.

Cost of herrings, shipped at Glasgow, per Elizabeth	30	10	0
Ditto of ditto ditto per Alexander	30	10	0
Ditto of ditto ditto per Hero	93	0	9
Ditto of ditto ditto per George	93	0	9
Cost of provisions from Cork per —	74	0	8

Insurance on ditto, and on herrings 14 3 0

Commissions on ditto 6 15 3—342 0 5—1068 8 3

Total

7496 14 8

Cost of coals shipped by fundry vessels in 1796, H.C. } amounting to

191 7 9

omitted to be included in that estate's account.

7688 2 5

An account of English and Irish supplies, imported by the honourable Simon Taylor, esquire, for the use of his estates in Jamaica, for the year 1797; viz.

H. For the following; this mark for Holland estate; viz.
S. T.

Amount of iron work, as described in 1792	410	7	9
Ditto of general plantation stores, ditto	667	15	6
4332 yards oznaburgs, at 8½d. and packages	167	9	3
442 yards linens, at 15½d. to 2s. 6d. and ditto	33	2	11
1787 yards blanketing at 15d. to 2s. 10d. and ditto	211	15	5
43 dozen hats, at 13s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. and ditto	51	4	8
30 dozen handkerchiefs, at 14s. 6d. to 16s. and ditto	21	15	0
5 boxes soap, 2½cwt. at 71s. and 1 firkin soft do. at 38s.	11	3	0
5 boxes candles, 25 dozen, at 11s. 3d. and boxes	14	12	6
4 firkins tallow, 2cwt. at 72s. and firkins	7	8	0
Charges on the above	46	17	3
Freight	144	12	1
Insurance on ditto	146	19	0

1935 2 4

Deduct bounty received on oznaburgs

27 7 0—1907 15 4

N. B. No Irish provisions this year.

Cost of bls. herrings, per Peggy, from Glasgow

136 4 4

Insurance on ditto

13 12 0— 149 16 4—2057 11 8

T.
S. I.

T. For the following; this mark for Lyffon's estate; viz.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of iron work	-	-	-
Ditto of general plantation stores	370	4	1
3066 yards oznaburgs, at 8½d. and packages	114	1	11
1007 yards blanketing, at 22d. and ditto	139	1	2
34 dozen hats, at 13s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. and ditto	42	10	0
3 boxes soap, 3cwt. at 71s. and boxes 2s. 6d.	11	0	6
4 ditto candles, 20 dozen, at 11s. 3d. and ditto	11	14	0
2 firkins tallow, 1cwt. at 72s.	3	14	0
Charges	-	28	8 4
Freight	-	76	19 0
Insurance	-	118	0 0-223 7 4

1010 12 4 £. s. d.

Deduct bounty received on 3066 yards oznaburgs 19 0 3—991 12 1

Cost of barrels herrings, shipped at Glasgow, per

ship Peggy	-	-	-	112	2	2
Ditto of insurance on ditto	-	-	-	11	7	6
Commissions on ditto	-	-	-	2	5	0—125 14 8—1117 6 9

There were no Irish provisions, this year, for Lyffon's.

Remark.—The Irish provisions for Holland and Lyffon's were captured (late in this year) per the Eagle—re-captured early in 1798—and with the supplies of that year, will be charged.

L. For the following; this mark for Llanrumney plantation; viz.

Amount of iron work, as described in 1792,	239	11	6
Ditto of general plantation stores	252	9	4
5475 yards oznaburgs, at 9d. and packages	214	0	5
556 yards linens, at 14d½. and 2s. 6d. and ditto	58	11	4
2294 yards blanketing, at 16½d. and ditto	165	10	6
38 dozen hats, at 13s. 6d. and 32s. 6d. per doz. and ditto	54	3	6
48 dozen handkerchiefs, at 9s. 9d. to 22s. and ditto	32	1	6
3 boxes soap, 3cwt. at 73s. and boxes	13	12	6
5 ditto candles, 27 dozen, at 11s. 4d. to 12s. and ditto	16	7	8
4 firkins butter, 2cwt. at 72s. and firkins	7	8	0
Charges	-	49	11 3
Freight	-	108	13 6
Insurance	-	151	14 6—209 19 3

1363 15 6

Deduct bounty received on linens 32 11 0—1331 4 6

Irish provisions; viz.

10 half barrels melfs beef, at 108. Irish	} amounting, with charges, to Sterling 157 18 2
6½ ditto ditto pork, at 100s.	
6 barrels cargo ditto, at 88s.	
2 half barrels tongues at 85s.	
6 firkins butter, 3cwt. 14. 9lbs. at 83s.	

Cost

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Cost of barrels herring from Glasgow	447	7	5							
Insurance on ditto, and on provisions	110	19	6	—	716	5	1—	2047	9	7

H. C. For the following; this mark for Haughton-Court plantation; viz:
S. T.

Amount of iron work	89	7	6
Ditto of general plantation stores	293	14	1
2886 yards oznaburgs, at 9d. and packages	122	13	9
1006 yards blanketing, at 16½d. and ditto	69	3	3
71 yards linen, at 15d. and ditto	5	13	6
36 dozen hats, and 32 dozen handkerchiefs, same price as above	57	5	6
3 boxes soap, 3 ditto candles, and 2 firkins tallow, ditto	17	16	6
Charges	28	7	5
Freight	107	10	0
Insurance	99	3	0
	235	0	5

				890	14	6	£.	s.	d.
⁴⁰ Deduct bounty received on lins	-	-		18	4	7	—	872	9 11

Cost of herrings shipped from Glasgow	126	10	7
Ditto of provisions from Cork	68	1	6
Insurance on the above	27	19	3
	222	1	4

Costs of coals per the Hibberts, omitted	1094	11	3
	48	4	4
	1142	15	7

Total 6354 13 7

An account of English and Irish supplies imported by the honourable Simon Taylor, esquire; for the use of his estates in Jamaica, for the year 1798; viz.

H. For the following; this mark for Holland plantation; viz.
S. T.

Amount of iron work, as described in 1792	897	10	0
Ditto of general plantation stores, ditto	570	18	4
4336 yards oznaburgs, at 8½d. per yard, and packages	184	12	0
583 yards linsens, at 17d. to 2s. 6d. and ditto	46	18	3
1728 yards blanketing, at 19d. to 21d. and do.	150	7	2
43 dozen hats, at 14s. 16s. and 19s. and ditto	38	0	0
50 dozen handkerchiefs, at 13s. 6d. and ditto	20	19	0
5 boxes soap, 5 cwt. at 78s. and 1 firkin soft ditto, at 32s. 6d.	17	0	11
5 ditto candles, 20s. at 10s. and boxes	11	0	3
4 kegs tallow, 2 cwt. at 72s. and kegs	7	4	0
Charges	42	10	0
Freight	171	12	6
Insurance	147	2	0
	361	4	6
Bounty on linsens deducted in invoice.	2305	14	5

Irish provisions; viz.

19 barrels melfs beef, at 12s. 7d. to 142s. 11d.	} with all charges, to Sterling	350	10	4
10 ditto ditto pork, at 105s.				
8 half-barrels tongues, at 93s.				
8 barrels hogs checks, at 80s.				
24 firkins butter, 7 cwt. 5 lb. at 84s.				

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Cost of 85 bls. herrings from Glasgow	132	5	4	£.	s.	d.						
Do. of 170 barrels do. from Newcastle	203	16	8	—	336	2	0					
Insurance on ditto, 67l. 17s. 6d.							£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
and on provisions, 66l. 12s. 8d.	-			134	10	2	—	821	2	6	—	3126 16 12

T.
S. I. For the following; this mark for 'Lyffon's plantation; viz.

Amount of iron work,	-	250	14	5
Ditto of general plantation stores	-	524	10	0
3043 yards oznaburgs, at 8½ <i>d.</i> and packages	-	183	11	10
825 yards blanketing, at 16½ <i>d.</i> and ditto		57	12	6
30 dozen hats, and 36 dozen handkerchiefs		45	18	11
3 boxes soap, 4 ditto candles, and 4 kegs tallow		26	14	1
120 barrels herrings	-	144	18	4
Charges	-	27	0	8
Freight	-	182	16	1
Insurance	-	172	11	10
		382	8	7
		1565	6	8

Irish provisions; viz.

10 barrels beef, at 142s.	-	71	3	4
8 ditto pork, at 105s.	-	42	0	0
8 ditto pigs heads, at 65s.	-	26	0	0
6 firkins butter, 3cwt. 2q. 12lb. at 82s.		15	3	9

Charges	-	-	154	7	1
			11	1	1

Sterling.

Insurance - - - - - 165 8 1-153 3 1
20 2 2-173 5 3-1738 11 11

L.
T. For the following; this mark for Llanrumney estate; viz.

Amount of iron work	-	-	-	188	0	8
Ditto of general stores	-	-	-	627	1	9
5210 yards oznaburgs, at 8½d. and packing				194	13	2
450 yards linens, at 15d. to 2s. 10d. and ditto				41	0	1
1544 yards blanketing, at 21d. to 2s. 5d.* and ditto				159	16	10
34 dozen hats, and 50 doz. handkerchiefs, and ditto				77	17	6
5 cades soap, 8 boxes candles, 2 kegs tallow				38	6	7
Charges	-	-	47	18	2	
Freight	-	-	124	1	3	
Insurance	-	-	166	19	5	338 18 10

1665 15 5

Deduct bounty received on linens

32 15 . 2---1633 3

Provisions.

17 barrels beef, at 142s.	} amounting, with charges, to sterling
9 ditto pork, at 105s.	
13 ditto hogs cheeks, at 65s.	
3 half-barrels tongues, at 93s.	
1 firkin butter, 68lbs. at 82s.	
	244 10 0

Cost of 200 barrels herrings, with freight and charges

327 O -8

Inference

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Insurance on herrings, 59 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> and on provisions, 26 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	85	18	4	657	9	0-2290 9 3

H. C. For the following; this mark for Haughton-Court; viz.
S. T.

Amount of iron-work	-	-	111	6	0
Ditto of general stores	-	-	295	14	5
2884 yards oznaburgs, at 8½ <i>d.</i> and packages	-	-	108	9	2
1529 yards blanketing, at 21 <i>d.</i> and ditto	-	-	144	11	7
32 dozen hats, and 32 dozen handkerchiefs, as above	-	-	53	7	0
3 boxes soap, 4 ditto candles, 4 kegs tallow	-	-	30	9	7
Charges	-	-	30	12	6
Freight	-	-	105	6	6
Insurance	-	-	104	12	3

974 9 0

Deduct bounty received on oznaburgs	-	17	13	5	-	966	15	7
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Provisions.

4 barrels beef, at 142 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	}	amounting with all charges, to Sterling	82	12	5
2 ditto pork, at 105 <i>s.</i>					
2 half ditto tongues, at 93 <i>s.</i>					
5 barrels pigs checks, at 65 <i>s.</i>					
3 firkins butter, 4 <i>cwt.</i> 22 <i>lb.</i> at 82 <i>s.</i>	)				

Cost of 120 barrels herrings, from Glasgow	195	18	4
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Insurance on ditto, 33 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> and on provisions, 9 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>	-	-	43	0	0	-	321	15	9-1288 6 4
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Total	-	-	-	-	-	8444	4	5
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No. 3 (15) AN ACCOUNT OF SALES OF SUGAR SHIPPED BY THE HONORABLE SIMON TAYLOR, ESQUIRE; COMMENCING WITH CROP 1792, AND ENDING WITH CROP 1793.

No.	Name of Shipper	Crop	Gross weight of sales		Duties paid at the king's beam		Amount of freight		Customary and other incidental charges		Weight at the king's beam		Levy of weight or which duty has been paid		Net proceeds		Amount of interest		Net sum in the factor's hands, at the disposal of the planter	
			£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	cwt	q	lbs	£	s	d	£	s	d
H.C. S.T.	per Lord Kilmory, Raffles	Crop 1792.	2375	15	3	498	18	4	133	0	10	665	0	24	1649	1	4	45	7	0
			995	17	6	226	13	9	57	17	8	288	3	19	682	1	6	18	7	0
			944	3	8	224	4	0	59	15	9	258	3	21	621	1	3	18	7	0
			4925	11	7	1078	10	3	287	12	1	1438	0	0	3356	11	2	88	7	0
			2900	9	1	606	7	6	161	13	10	803	1	25	2013	6	4	50	2	0
			3928	17	10	818	0	4	213	1	9	1095	2	21	2720	5	10	68	2	0
			520	10	4	110	17	3	29	11	3	147	3	7	358	2	11	19	7	0
			1031	14	4	208	3	6	55	10	3	277	2	7	724	8	2	18	7	0
			2590	1	4	537	8	6	143	6	2	716	2	3	1808	17	9	45	7	0
			1408	10	3	316	7	6	84	7	4	421	3	9	950	3	7	27	7	0
H.C. S.T.	per Prince George, Bayley	Crop 1792.	1409	0	4	316	13	9	84	7	4	421	3	9	950	3	7	27	7	0
			1354	5	7	305	5	0	81	8	0	407	0	1	912	9	8	27	7	0
			2077	9	0	463	1	9	126	0	10	613	1	10	1395	17	3	29	5	0
			1832	10	5	371	17	0	99	3	3	405	3	6	1284	11	3	32	3	0
			2287	17	7	517	9	4	137	19	10	680	3	23	1532	5	10	45	7	0
			687	8	3	151	8	8	41	2	1	199	3	18	473	6	3	7	4	0
			2620	6	9	576	10	0	153	4	8	763	2	19	1776	8	2	50	14	0
			740	13	0	172	17	8	46	2	1	230	2	1	490	2	4	29	5	0
			2003	14	0	475	18	6	126	18	3	634	2	7	1403	5	0	102	7	0
			2876	19	6	637	2	6	169	18	3	849	1	27	1958	3	0	45	7	0
H.C. S.T.	per Little Jane, Morison	Crop 1792.	618	10	6	135	4	6	36	1	3	180	1	5	423	14	7	9	7	0
			876	18	2	195	4	9	52	1	3	260	1	7	506	4	6	13	17	0
			2022	12	11	438	11	6	116	19	1	584	3	3	1384	5	7	32	0	6
			1796	8	4	418	13	4	111	12	10	558	0	25	1193	12	1	31	13	6
			797	18	6	109	2	6	45	2	0	225	2	0	551	11	2	25	17	0
			942	12	5	203	16	6	54	1	9	270	1	21	647	13	10	83	2	0
			1247	15	9	308	1	4	82	3	0	410	3	1	903	7	1	27	7	0
			482	16	7	106	8	2	28	7	6	141	3	14	328	14	8	9	7	0
			487	12	3	104	19	0	27	19	9	139	3	21	334	9	5	9	7	0
			445	17	8	97	10	1	26	0	0	130	0	1	303	6	1	9	7	0
H.C. S.T.	per Mary's Desire, Wilkinfon	Crop 1792.	638	18	3	142	3	10	37	18	1	189	2	3	423	15	4	22	17	0
			225	4	2	51	18	4	13	10	11	69	0	25	149	8	0	4	17	0
			189	17	0	42	16	0	11	8	3	57	0	8	127	9	11	3	19	0
			225	5	10	52	11	6	14	0	5	70	0	11	148	16	10	4	17	0
			477	0	0	102	9	6	27	6	6	136	2	15	330	17	4	11	8	6
			455	1	3	99	19	1	27	2	9	231	3	21	314	11	0	5	17	0
1034			1051632	5	11	11272	4	0	3009	5	2	15022	0	11	35257	10	11	1095	6	634162
																				4
																				5
																				46
																				11
																				9

Remains on hand for short interest on the Little Jane, and for sailing after 12th January, amounting to

Account of sales of sugar shipped by the honorable Simon Taylor, Esquire, 1792, and ending with crop 1793.

Account sales of sugar shipped by the honorable Simon Taylor, Esquire, &c.

H. S. T.	T. C. I.	J. T.	H. C. T.	L. S. T.	Gross amount of sales.		Prices paid at the king's beam.		Amount of freight.		Inland and foreign charges.		Weight at the king's beam.		Tare on weight, on which duty is paid.		Net proceeds.		Amount of in advance.		Net sum in the factor's hands, at the disposal of the planter.	
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
20					1046	15	8	258	8	9	125	1	4	277	3	19	672	1	8	60	12	0
70					3661	2	6	751	13	0	450	19	9	1022	0	22	2310	8	10	211	9	6
62					3187	10	10	615	9	9	369	5	10	820	2	16	2070	9	6	181	7	0
92					5474	11	11	1018	0	3	610	16	1	1357	1	10	3620	18	8	293	8	4
19					1012	14	9	191	5	0	116	10	11	258	3	27	671	4	6	163	6	3
50					2825	4	10	515	18	6	339	11	0	637	3	16	1836	0	6	470	7	6
70					2303	18	11	559	17	6	335	18	5	745	1	27	1796	15	2	653	9	3
50					3657	11	7	705	15	3	423	9	2	941	0	26	2374	4	0	211	9	6
70					3205	2	2	614	1	0	363	8	6	88	2	25	2085	9	11	181	11	3
60					2898	6	8	541	15	6	325	1	4	722	1	13	1938	14	0	154	8	8
50					3130	3	10	642	6	9	355	8	1	856	1	23	2259	8	0	184	11	2
62					517	14	1	105	17	11	63	10	9	130	2	13	333	2	5	18	3	9
10					3509	14	5	693	18	6	418	3	1	929	0	26	2253	7	10	211	9	6
70					1547	6	0	315	7	9	189	4	8	420	2	2	979	4	11	90	14	6
30					2675	3	11	506	16	9	304	1	11	675	3	2	1755	2	11	165	17	6
60					3067	13	3	580	0	7	348	0	4	773	1	14	2013	14	6	564	7	6
15					750	7	4	140	0	0	83	19	11	185	2	18	495	4	9	141	3	9
15					924	14	6	197	0	10	118	4	6	262	2	25	571	3	4	60	12	0
20					423	7	8	87	5	0	52	6	11	116	1	8	245	4	9	27	17	6
60					1786	13	5	351	19	3	211	3	7	469	1	4	1152	5	6	181	7	0
23					1265	9	9	245	0	10	147	0	6	326	2	25	823	8	5	72	19	0
10					495	18	8	94	14	0	56	16	5	125	1	2	323	15	11	30	9	6
10					731	14	3	149	5	6	89	11	3	199	0	3	512	8	4	33	7	6
15					596	6	5	112	13	7	67	12	1	148	2	8	397	18	3	41	15	0
10					1107	10	5	1538	7	4	950	11	9	13264	0	14	3352	16	9	18	3	9

Total loss recovered on 1620L. insured on 54 hogheads S. T. sugar, per Ludlow captain McLure, in 1793
Ditto ditto on 2100L. ditto L. ditto, per Salk, captain Blackwell, in 1793
Ditto ditto on 2000L. ditto do. ditto, per Planter, Storey, 1794
Returns on premium recovered on particular averages and convoys on insurances made on produce S. T. and L. shipped in 1794, amounting to
Total loss recovered on 240L. insured on 9 hogheads S. T. sugar, per Ludlow, captain McLure, in 1793
Return premiums recovered for convoy, on insurances made on produce S. T. shipped in 1794
Ditto ditto on ditto, made on produce S. T. shipped in 1794

N. B. The total loss on 70 hogheads S. T. and 30 hogheads T. I. sugars, per the Henry, Johnston, are net accounted for until 1797
The ditto on 15 hogheads S. T. per the Devonshire, and 10 hogheads S. T. sugar, per the Jessie, are accounted for in 1796.

56610 7 3

Hogheads sugar.	Gross amount of sugar.	Duties paid on the king's beam.	Amount of freight.	Customary and other incidental charges.	Rate of freight.	Weight at the king's beam.	Loss of weight, or which duty has been paid.	Net weight.	Amount of sugar lost.	Net sum in the factor's hands, at the disposal of the planter.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	q. lbs. C.	q. lbs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Crop 1796.										
L. per Reward, Leach	38	1996 5 11	234 19 0	87 11 4	9 522 0 13	3 2 17	1282 3 11	148 1 0	1134 2 11	
S. T. William and Henry, Duell	40	2329 16 9	250 4 8	91 12 0	9 556 0 8	0 2 1501	1501 8 10	430 0 0	1071 8 10	
H. C. Fortitude, Robertson	14	818 19 7	87 7 5	32 5 0	9 194 0 16	0 0 529	529 9 10	137 10 0	391 19 10	
S. T. Mary, McArthur	20	980 13 6	121 11 9	46 2 10	9 270 0 22	2 2 610	610 5 11	77 17 6	532 8 5	
Suffex, Addis	15	801 6 10	95 17 3	35 6 0	9 215 1 0	0 0 14	507 14 10	114 2 6	393 12 4	
Neill Malcolm, Gill	24	1233 4 0	156 7 5	54 10 3	9 347 1 27	0 0 13	761 14 0	181 17 0	579 17 0	
Francis and Eliza, Todd	71	3891 19 4	465 15 1	172 8 9	9 1034 0 1	0 0 2477	2477 10 6	536 15 6	1940 15 0	
Simon Taylot, Summers	10	529 17 3	60 14 5	15 12 5	9 134 6 16	0 0 353	353 6 5	14 16 3	337 10 2	
	232	12645 3 2	1473 16 16	535 8 7	3274 1 19	11 1 20	8022 14 3	1640 19 9	6381 14 6	

Total loss recovered on 525/1 insured on 13 hogheads L. sugar, per the Devonshire, Dickson, shipped in 1795 511 4 1

Returns of premiums and recapture salvage recovered on produce S. T. and S. T. shipped in 1795, amounting to 1044 18 0

Ditto and ditto recovered on ditto S. I. shipped in 1795, amounting to 479 7 6

Total loss recovered on 300/1 insured on 10 hogheads H. C. sugar ditto, 292 10 0

Returns of premiums and re-capture salvage recovered on produce S. T. ditto, 753 7 5--3086 7 0

9468 1 6

Account sales of sugar shipped by the honourable Simon Taylor, Esquire, &c.

Account sales of sugar shipped by the ho- nourable Simon Taylor, Esquire, &c.	Hogsheads sugar			Gross amount of sugar			Duties paid at the King's beam			Amount of freight			Customary and other incidental charges			Rate of freight			Weight at the King's beam			Loss of weight, or which duty has been paid			Net proceeds			Amount of sugar			Net sum in the factor's hands, as the disposal of the planter		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.			
Crop 1796.																																	
L. per Reward, Leach	38			1996	5	11	391	11	8	234	19	0	87	11	4	9	522	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	
S. T. per William and Henry, Duell	40			2329	16	9	486	11	3	250	4	8	91	12	0	9	556	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	
Fortitude, Robertson	14			818	19	7	169	17	6	87	7	3	32	5	0	9	194	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	
Mary, M ^r Arthur	20			980	13	6	202	13	0	121	11	9	46	2	10	9	270	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	
Suffex, Addis	15			801	6	10	161	8	9	95	17	3	35	6	0	9	215	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Neill Malcolm, Gill	24			1233	4	0	260	12	4	156	7	5	54	10	3	9	347	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Francis and Eliza, Todd	71			3891	19	4	776	5	0	465	15	1	172	8	9	9	1034	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Simon Taylor, Summers	10			529	17	3	101	4	0	60	14	5	15	12	5	9	134	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	
	232			12645	3	2	2550	3	6	1473	16	16	535	8	7		3274	1	19	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Total lbs recovered on 523/4 insured on 13 hogsheads S.T. sugars, for the Devonshire, Dickson, shipped in 1795 - 511 4 1

Returns of premiums and recapture salvage recovered on produce S.T. and S.T. shipped in 1795, amounting to - 1344 18 0

Ditto and ditto recovered on ditto S.I. shipped in 1795, amounting to - 479 7 6

Total lbs recovered on 300/4 insured on 10 hogsheads H.C. sugars, ditto - 292 10 0

Returns of premiums and re-capture salvage recovered on produce S.T. ditto, H.C. ditto - 753 7 5-3086 7 8

5468 1 6

Account sales of sugar shipped by the honourable Simon Taylor, Esquire; &c.

H. per		S. T.		T. per		S. I.		L. per		S. T.		H. C.		S. T.		Crop 1797.																
Winchester, Pondler		Jupiter, Carr		Reliance, Renwick		Albion, Elliot		Granville-Bay, Mann		Norval, Aytton		Peggy, Hanna		Jupiter, Carr		Prince George, Bayley		Reward, Leach		West-Indian, Duke		Hibberts, Chifholm		Francis and Eliza, Todd		Tyson, M ^r Arthur		George Briffett, Walt		Simon Taylor, Summers		
30	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50		
1616	2725	3513	3097	3366	9411	556	4076	1588	2948	2467	2790	1580	1046	1029	545	347	584	734	650	690	1884	112	873	348	709	555	585	341	224	221	115	
17	7	17	1	15	15	8	14	11	9	16	18	11	6	8	16	14	14	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
13	6	16	16	10	8	19	8	14	7	19	14	14	7	7	7	8	8	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
6	1	0	0	5	6	4	8	6	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
180	300	377	337	356	961	58	449	180	367	277	300	175	116	114	59	180	300	377	337	356	961	21	136	449	180	367	277	300	175	116	114	
2	10	18	3	8	15	2	4	12	8	13	18	6	11	12	5	12	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
3	6	0	10	5	3	0	0	11	6	6	11	3	6	10	7	11	11	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
70	139	150	127	151	380	21	185	72	115	115	134	70	43	49	15	185	72	115	115	134	70	43	49	15	185	72	115	115	134	70	43	
10	3	9	14	0	8	7	10	4	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
397	667	839	743	789	2153	129	998	398	810	634	668	389	256	252	130	397	667	839	743	789	2153	129	998	398	810	634	668	389	256	252	130	
1	3	3	3	0	2	0	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1018	1701	2250	1981	2168	6185	363	2568	986	1756	1520	1770	993	662	644	353	1018	1701	2250	1981	2168	6185	363	2568	986	1756	1520	1770	993	662	644	353	
13	12	15	15	16	3	10	2	19	4	0	6	15	8	4	6	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
5	3	8	6	5	9	2	0	9	7	0	3	2	1	7	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
133	245	356	222	547	1793	38	343	133	267	273	324	181	89	89	29	133	245	356	222	547	1793	38	343	133	267	273	324	181	89	89	29	
6	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
884	1455	1893	1758	1621	4392	325	2224	853	1489	1246	1445	812	573	555	324	884	1455	1893	1758	1621	4392	325	2224	853	1489	1246	1445	812	573	555	324	
19	12	19	11	11	3	7	4	6	7	18	18	12	7	7	10	19	12	19	11	11	3	7	4	6	7	18	18	12	7	7	10	
11	0	8	3	5	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855	21855

Loss recovered on 2450l. insured on 70 hogheads H. sugar, per the Henry, in 1795, amounting to 2423 6 1

Returns of premiums recovered on produce S. T. and S. T. shipped in 1796, ditto 321 12 0

Loss recovered on 1050l. insured on 30 hogheads S. I. sugar, per the Henry, in 1795, amounting to 1011 8 8

Returns of premiums recovered on produce H. C. shipped in 1796, ditto 541 12 1—4297 18 10

26153 13 3

Account sales of sugar shipped by Lie hon-
ourable Simon Taylor, Esquire; &c.

Crop 1798.
H. per Albion, Elliot
S.T. Reliance, Renwick
T. Prince George, Bayley
S. I. Charlotte, Kent
Prince George, Bayley
L. Generous Planter, Johnston
S.T. Neptune, Scrymger
Reward, Leach
James, Hulme
Admiral Duncan, Walton
H.C. per Hibberts, Chapman
T. Dædalus, Powles
Tyfon, M'Arthur
Simon Taylor, Summers
West-Indian, Duke
Neptune, Bradshaw

Sugar.	Hog heads.	Iivers.	Gross amount of		Wages paid at the		king's beam.		freight.		other incidental		Charges.		Rate of freight.		Weight at the		king's beam.		Log's weight, on		which duty has		been paid.		Neat proceeds.		Amount of insur-		Neat sum in the		factor's hands as		the shipper	
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
	120	20	8100	6	0	1749	19	9	814	12	11	417	17	9	9	1810	1	9	1810	1	9	28	3	18	5417	15	7	845	0	0	4272	15	7	4272	15	7
	102	25	7002	8	2	1568	15	6	730	5	5	364	17	8	9	1622	3	8	1622	3	8	24	0	21	4333	9	7	791	12	6	3535	17	1	3535	17	1
	20		1186	16	0	237	17	11	120	1	2	62	13	2	9	266	5	5	266	5	5	5	3	23	746	3	9	126	15	0	619	8	9	619	8	9
	30		1685	4	0	374	4	0	175	2	7	89	7	1	9	389	0	19	389	0	19	9	0	14	1046	10	4	190	2	6	856	7	10	856	7	10
	30		1779	8	0	396	5	5	184	9	4	95	6	10	9	409	3	21	409	3	21	6	1	16	1103	6	5	190	2	6	913	3	11	913	3	11
	30		1678	8	0	380	10	3	177	2	8	86	12	8	9	393	2	15	393	2	15	9	1	23	1034	2	5	198	2	6	843	19	11	843	19	11
	50		2923	19	5	679	12	3	316	7	5	130	3	8	9	703	0	5	703	0	5	2	0	3	1797	16	1	316	17	6	1480	18	7	1480	18	7
	50		2884	18	6	650	10	0	302	16	2	126	14	10	9	672	3	18	672	3	18	15	0	5	1804	17	6	380	5	8	1724	12	8	1724	12	8
	40		1965	3	3	463	5	4	215	13	2	80	3	7	9	479	0	27	479	0	27	0	0	0	1206	1	2	143	8	6	1060	12	8	1060	12	8
	54		2947	19	0	705	9	4	328	8	2	137	7	0	9	729	3	6	729	3	6	18	3	14	1776	14	6	435	17	6	1340	17	0	1340	17	0
	60		2843	13	8	689	6	4	320	17	8	121	1	8	9	713	0	9	713	0	9	24	2	23	1712	8	0	380	5	8	1332	3	0	1332	3	0
	50		3016	4	3	666	6	10	310	3	11	147	4	5	9	689	1	8	689	1	8	7	3	15	1892	9	1	316	17	6	1575	11	7	1575	11	7
	20		1161	15	6	254	3	6	118	6	3	58	12	0	9	262	3	19	262	3	19	8	1	4	738	13	9	126	15	0	603	18	9	603	18	9
	10		581	3	0	134	13	6	62	12	7	17	1	5	9	137	2	1	137	2	1	0	3	2	366	15	0	19	15	0	347	0	6	347	0	6
	31		1964	10	4	413	18	10	192	13	9	93	14	2	9	428	0	21	428	0	21	5	1	25	1264	3	7	190	2	6	1074	1	1	1074	1	1
	10		550	16	9	127	9	1	59	6	7	21	0	10	9	131	3	11	131	3	11	0	2	22	343	0	3	28	19	0	314	1	3	314	1	3
	707	45	42272	13	10	9512	7	10	4428	19	9	2049	18	7		9840	2	6	9840	2	6	167	2	22	26281	7	6	4664	17	6	21616	18	0	21616	18	0

Returns of premiums recovered on produce H. and S. T. Shipped in 1797, amounting to

Ditto recovered on ditto S. I.
Ditto recovered on ditto H.C.
S. T.

1697 6 0

178 0 0

325 0 0

23816 16 0

No. 4. (A). AN ACCOUNT *showing the progressive rise of the price of the several articles under-mentioned.*

Article.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.
Freights,	6s.	8s. 6d.	9s.	9s.	9s.	9s.	10s.
Poll-Tax,	8s.	8s.	8s.	10s.	10s.	10s.	not yet laid.
Oxen fit for labour,	18l.	18l.	20l.	22l. 10s.	25l.	30l.	50l.
Day-labour,	1s. 8d.	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.	2s. 11d.	3s. 4d.	3s. 4d.
Mules,	28l.	28l.	30l.	30l.	32l. 10s.	35l.	45l.

No. 4. (B). AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES of the following articles, imported from the British provinces, and the United States of America, taken from Taylor, Ballantine, and Fairlie; Ballantine, Fairlie, and company; and Ballantine, Dick, and company's books, from 1st January, 1792, to the 15th December, 1799.

L U M B E R.												P R O V I S I O N S.																																							
Staves, per m.				Pitchpine, per m. feet.				Common, per m. feet.				Shingles, per m.				Flour, per barrel.				Bread, per ditto.				Corn-meal per ditto.				Rice, per 100 lbs.				Corn, per bushel.				Peas, per ditto.				Salt fish, per 100 lbs.				Pickled fish, per barrel.				Pork, per barrel.			
£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.										
1792	8	0	0	7	11	3		9	2	6		1	17	11		1	18	9	0	19	2	1	5	1	0	0	4	4	1	4	7	1	5	0	1	6	3	4	10	0											
1793	13	10	0	10	5	0		10	0	0		2	0	0		2	10	0	1	6	8	1	10	1	15	0	4	4	1	7	6	1	11	3	2	2	6	4	10	0											
1794	15	10	0	13	0	0		15	0	0		2	5	7	1	2	7	6	1	10	0	1	10	2	6	8	5	10	7	6	1	9	2	1	17	6	4	5	0												
1795	16	0	0	14	0	0		12	0	0		3	2	6		3	13	4	2	10	0	1	10	2	6	8	6	0	8	9	2	1	3	2	5	7	1	6	11	3											
1796	16	0	0	14	0	0		11	0	0		2	17	6		3	16	8	2	5	0	2	10	2	6	8	9	7	11	3	1	17	6	2	3	4	6	10	0												
1797	24	0	0	18	0	0		16	0	0		2	12	6		5	5	0	3	0	0	2	10	2	10	0	10	5	15	0	2	17	6	2	19	2	9	5	0												
1798	27	0	0	22	10	0		21	5	0		3	10	0		4	1	8	2	2	6	2	0	1	10	0	7	6	8	4	1	8	9	2	11	3	6	0	0												
1799	31	10	0	28	10	0		24	0	0		4	0	0		4	16	8	2	10	0	2	0	1	12	6	7	1	7	11	1	16	8	2	13	9	6	0	0												

No. 4. (C). AN ACCOUNT of the prices of Irish provisions, at Cork, and other ports in Ireland, for the several years under-mentioned.

Articles.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.
Herrings, per barrel.	22s. 9d.	24s.	24s.	26s.	28s.	30s.	30s.	32s. 6d.
Beef, ditto	62s. 6d.	72s.	90s.	94s.	103s.	108s.	142s.	143s.
Pork, ditto	64s.	74s.	76s.	76s.	86s.	100s.	105s.	110s.
Hogs heads, ditto	54s. 6d.	60s.	52s.	54s.	70s.	70s.	80s.	85s.
Tongues, per 1/2 do.	64s. 6d.	64s.	72s.	75s.	77s.	85s.	93s.	93s.
Butter, per cwt.	72s.	64s.	72s.	76s.	84s.	83s.	84s.	85s.

No. 4. (D). AN ACCOUNT of negroes sold by Aspinall and Hardy, and Hardy, Pennock, and Brittan.

In 1793.	242 from New Calabar.
	828 Windward Coast.
	251 Old Calabar.
	636 Gold Coast.
	469 Gambia.
	627 Angola.

3053 Total. Average, 45l. 16s. 10d. Sterling.

In

In 1794. 1289 from Angola.
 432 Bonny.
 1691 Total. Average, 46*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Sterling.

In 1795. 927 from Angola.
 568 Old Calabar.
 292 Gold Coast.
 223 Bonny.
 211 Windward Coast.
 2221 Total. Average, 42*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

In 1796. 339 from Bonny.
 468 Gold Coast.
 807 Total. Average, 51*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

In 1797. 1693 from Bonny.
 491 Old Calabar.
 2133 Angola.
 4317 Total. Average, 51*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

In 1798. 1105 from Bonny.
 433 Angola.
 471 Old Calabar.
 2009 Total. Average, 58*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

In 1799. 2315 from Bonny.
 290 Gaboon.
 618 Angola.
 3225 Total. Average, 72*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

For partners and self,

THOMAS HARDY.

AN ACCOUNT of the average prices of negroes in the several years undermentioned.

	£.	s.	d.	
In 1793,	45	16	10	sterling.
1794,	46	9	9	
1795,	42	17	11	
1796,	51	6	3	
1797,	51	1	5	
1798,	58	11	8	
1799,	72	4	10	

No. 5. AN ACCOUNT of the imports of PROVISIONS from Great-Britain and Ireland, from the 1st day of September, 1798, to the 1st day of September, 1799.

Articles.	Butts.	Punch.	Hogheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Barrels.	Bags.	Firkins.	Casks.
Flour		826			3,366				
Ship bread	2729		1619		2,300		8430		
Salt beef				1199	13,752	3298			
Salt pork				712	14,699	3411			
Pease									3610
Herrings					122,428				
Butter								19,740	

DAVID INNES, naval officer.

No. 6 AN ACCOUNT of the IMPORTS from the American States, from the 1st day of September, 1798, to the 1st day of September, 1799.

Articles.	Boxes.	Hhds.	Trs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Trs.	Bbls.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Bls.	Feet.	Quin.	Bush.	Fir.	Bund.	In number.
Flour					52026	2500						
Bread		20			6958							
Beef					5330	82						
Pork					5412							
Pease										7194		
Rice			6153	760								
Cod fish		1368						365				
Salmon					938							
Lumber							10,805,520					
Herrings					11832							
Butter										561		
Corn								57804				
Corn meal					4168							
Essence of spruce	449											
Staves and shingles												19,525,529
Wood hoops												82,073
Tobacco					1094							
Shooks												2,632
Pitch, tar, & turpen.					4547							
Masts, yards, & spars												485
Onions										98813		
Sheep												100
Hogs												70
Horses												10
Horned cattle												11
Salt												1300

DAVID INNES, naval officer.

No. 7. AN ACCOUNT of the quantity of TONNAGE, received into the several ports of Jamaica, from the 1st of January, 1793, to the 24th of November, 1799.

Year.	In what port received.	Amount of tons.		Amount of tons in each year.	Total amount.
		British.	Foreign.		
1793	Kingston	59036	1793	113,689	
	Port-Antonio	5760	88		
	Montego-Bay	28141	268		
	Lucea	4266	83		
	Savanna-la-Mar	12348			
1794	Kingston	94679	25425	174,459	
	Port-Antonio	8283	4503		
	Montego-Bay	24345	5756		
	Lucea	4790	704		
	Savanna-la-Mar	7687	1487		
1795	Kingston	74679	36113	134,051	
	Port-Antonio	5545	4598		
	Montego-Bay	19035	12209		
	Lucea	3448	395		
	Savanna-la-Mar	8149	2380		
1796	Kingston	59713	45831	163,461	
	Port-Antonio	3484	9178		
	Montego-Bay	15926	13932		
	Lucea	2619	505		
	Savanna-la-Mar	6346	5328		
1797	Kingston	55755	20858	124,575	
	Port-Antonio	4374	8736		
	Montego-Bay	16168	8663		
	Lucea	3517	326		
	Savanna-la-Mar	8738	2330		
1798	Kingston	72357	32201	169,422	
	Port-Antonio	7679	3855		
	Montego-Bay	24819	9671		
	Lucea	5531	335		
	Savanna-la-Mar	10608	2276		
1799	Kingston	63319	46859	178,196	1,057,848
	Port-Antonio	7318	6529		
	Montego-Bay	21427	11130		
	Lucea	5304	1447		
	Savanna-la-Mar	11951	2921		

P. FRANCKLYN, Collector,
JOHN DAWSON, Comptroller,

} Kingston.
J. D. ANDREWS,

J. D. ANDREWS, Collector,	} Port-Antonio.
JAMES DUDDINGTON, Comptroller,	
JAMES FANNIN, Acting Collector,	} Montego-Bay.
PETER GRANT, Comptroller,	
ROBERT GILPIN, Collector,	} Lucea.
WILLIAM BROWN, Comptroller,	
EDWARD WALSH, Collector,	Savanna-la-Mar.

No. 8. AN ACCOUNT of new SUGAR PLANTATIONS settled in the parishes under-mentioned, since the year 1792.

In what parishes.	No.
St. James,	9
Trelawny,	14
Westmorland,	11
Portland,	13
St. Mary's,	3
Hanover,	4
St. Elizabeth,	6
St. Ann,	43

No. 9. ABSTRACT of the return of COFFEE SETTLEMENTS from the parishes under-mentioned.

Name of the parish.	No.	No. of acres.	No. of negroes.	Proprietors		No. of acres planted in coffee, in 1796.	No. of acres planted in coffee, in 1797.	No. of acres planted in coffee, in 1798.	No. of acres planted in coffee, in 1799.	Total No. of acres in coffee.
				Absent.	Present.					
St. John	28	8364	1455	0	28	500	318	1860	884	1562
St. Andrew	17	6006½	989	3	14	673	113	80	59½	925½
St. David	20	7694	1079	1	19	990	20	25	30	1065
Westmorland	26	8144	1186	2	24	403	189	214	176	982
Trelawny	16	8500	1065	1	15	296	82	142	140	660
St. James	26	14469	1327	6	20	362	34½	57	44	697½
Port Royal	50	16710	2750	6	44	1227	736½	378	420½	2762
St. George	93	30199	3807	4	88	1644	667	453	1012	4089
St. Mary	27	10780	1754	5	17	891	234	198½	153	1563
Portland	7	2307	198	0	7	77½	31	61½	49½	221½
St. Thomas in the East	38	15083	2307	5	33	833	306	177	261	816
Total	348	128346½	18017	33	309	8096½	2730	2146	3229½	15343½

The following returns have been made, since the report was presented to the house:

St. Elizabeth	63	42953	3258	7	56	1273	540	598	689	3100
Hanover	56	3727	649	1	35	78	346	395	305	1034
St. Ann	72	41752	3961	5	67					2167

No returns have been received, of coffee settlements, for the following parishes:

St. Dorothy estimated to contain	-	-	12
St. Thomas in the Vale ditto	-	-	42
Clarendon ditto	-	-	40
Vere ditto	-	-	none.
St. Catherine ditto	-	-	10

Settlements

It is estimated that a proportion of one third, at least, of these settlements is not yet in actual bearing; coffee-trees not beginning to yield, in abundance, before the 4th year after they are planted.

No. 10.

Form of license for St. Domingo Trade.

JAMAICA, ff.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, king, and of Jamaica lord, defender of the faith, &c.

WHEREAS we have thought proper to allow certain articles, under certain restrictions, to be exported from our island of Jamaica, to certain ports in the island of St. Domingo, and the produce of the said island to be imported, in return for such articles:

It is our royal will and pleasure, by these presents to license and permit our faithful subjects, A. B. owners of the ship or vessel called whereof C. D. is at present master, to transport in the said vessel (to be duly navigated according to the laws of our realm) from the port of Kingston, in our said island of Jamaica, to Cape François, Port-au-Prince (Port-Republicain) or either of them, in the said island of St. Domingo, the goods and merchandize following, viz.

The same being the produce or manufacture of our dominions, or the produce of the United States of America, and to bring back the produce of the said island of St. Domingo in return, under the regulations and restrictions hereunto annexed.

Witness his honour the right honourable Alexander earl of Balcarres, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of the island of Jamaica, and the territories depending thereon in America, chancellor and vice-admiral of the same, at St. Jago de la Vega, the day of in the thirty-ninth year of our reign, *annoque domini*, 1799.

By his honour's command.

REGULATIONS and RESTRICTIONS.

1. A list of the crew of the licensed vessel, outward-bound, to be given in by the master, to the commissioners of police at Port Royal; the master will subscribe his name to the list, and the commissioner will attest his signature, and file it in the office.
2. No Frenchman to compose a part of that crew, or negroes, nor people of colour denominated mulattoes.
3. All passengers, from St. Domingo to this island, shall produce their passports at the police-office, established at Port-Royal.
4. That the master of every licensed vessel shall, on its return, make oath, that he has brought no passengers of any description, without passports.
5. That the master of every licensed vessel sailing from hence shall, upon his return, make oath, before one of the commissioners of police at Port-Royal, that he has not brought in, as part of his crew, any Frenchmen or foreigners of any description, hired or employed by him, since he sailed from the island of Jamaica.
6. A duty of one *per cent. ad valorem*, is payable to the agent at St. Domingo, on amount of the invoice.
7. The vessel not to enter either of the said ports, in the island of St. Domingo, under any colour but those of a flag of truce; nor hoist her national colours, until she is out of the limits of the said ports.

F I N I S.

